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Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 28 — BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

NOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Deptre.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuki	5229	26 Jan.	10 Feb.
Luzon Maru	N. Kamisawa	3930	5 Feb.	19 Feb.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	28 Feb.
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5139	27 ,,	15 ,,

For Particulars Apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,923
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,958

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
2nd February	WARWICK*	6,060
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,385

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
24th February	SOUDAN	
24th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923. 9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Feby	BANKURA	Basra, via A and Karachi. 8.30 A.M.
3rd ,,	VASNA	Basra via Karachi 6-30 P.M.
3rd ,,	LINGA	Karachi viaK'wag 10-30 A.M.
5th ,,	UTTA	Karach via K'wa Pass & S. Afric
7th ,,	KARAPARA	

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	17th February 1923
S. S. "Jalagarang"	4300	15th February 1923

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MURAGJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Suwosan Maru.	Y. Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	3 Feb.
Awa Maru.	T. saito	6095	28 ,,	10 ,,
Tenyo Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	14 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomiosa	2757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	a. Horikawa	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,45,39,967-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office.
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiotlo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. H. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

JUST UNPACKED
Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
FELT HATS	DRESS COLLARS
WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
FANCY BOW TIES	ETC. ETC. ETC.

Prices beat all competition.
Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.
J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DERAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of ERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION
BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engaged the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL, C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street,
Medicines supplied to Royalty.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks,
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0-and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from the
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CASTE
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM, BACK PAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tunes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDIBAN."

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5)

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small An. 12
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 12
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholesol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and as.1-12.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30, knowing Hindi and English, to serve as Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—A SALESMAN. Apply KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY between 2 and 6 p.m. 9, Anant Wadi Cathedral Street, Bombay 2.
A. R.6393.

WANTED—An experienced P. E. (Passed) strong in Mathematics as an ASSISTANT MASTER in the High School, Palanpur Pay Rs. 50-5-100; binding for two years' essential. Only those who have passed the first year examination in Arts need apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School; Palanpur.
A. R.6295.

WANTED—MATRICULATED or GRADUATE HINDOO LADY to act as companion to and teach two grown up girls in Bania family. One knowing music and needle work preferred. Apply stating terms to P. T. KOTHARY, Junagadh (Kathiawar.)
A 15530

WANTED by a large European Firm, a Senior PARSEE SALESMAN for work in Bombay. Must have considerable general office experience including correspondence and administration in addition to salesmanship. Must be capable of supervising junior salesman operating up-country. A good salary will be paid to a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 8990, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15571

WANTED—A Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Tenant, for a five-room Tenament in Kanara Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Housing Society's Buildings at Andheri. About 10 minutes' walk from station. Healthy locality. Two water taps. Independent Privy and Bathroom and a garden plot. Rent Rs. 52/8 per month. Apply to Box No. 8983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C15557

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An influential SOLICITOR recently passed wantns engagement either as a paid assistant or as a partner in a well established firm of solicitors on reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 8985. Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B. R.6279.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
G. 15470

TO LET—Three excellent rooms at Sandhurst Road suitable for one couple. Vegetarians only. Address Box No 8991 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.6308.

TO LET the ground and the first floor of a Bungalow with compound and garage near Mahalaxmi Temple, fitted with Gas and electricity. Reasonable rent. Apply to Box No. 8989, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R15570

TO LET—A Decent FLAT of 5 rooms with an exclusive verandah and beautiful compound and garden in the central locality in Girgaum with immediate entry. For rent and other particulars apply to the BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, "Arya Bhawan," Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, between 6 and p.m.
C. R.6307.

FIRST FLOOR FLAT of Ahmedi Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, to be sub-let for about 4 months from 1-3-23 Rent. Rs. 225 p.m. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate.
C R15537

TO LET—For Banks and Offices (also available in partitioned floor areas of 500 to 800 sq. feet Rent Rs. 500 and upwards GULESTAN a new lofty and handsome building in business centre with unique position. Five floors and a basement, situated on No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Improvement Trust Offices. Ready for occupation. GROUND FLOOR specially suitable for two large Banks equipped with two strong rooms fitted with Chatwood fire and burglar-proof Standard Treasury steel doors. A BASEMENT and four more UPPER FLOORS for OFFICES. FLOOR, and BASEMENT paved with Carara marble slabs and fitted with Doulton Sanitaryware, electric lights and fans, and one Strong Room as described above. Lift for 7 passengers. For further particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL on the premises.
C. R.6291.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 26, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 2238.
K9

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIAN POLITICS List of Books, posted free, by TARAPOREVALA, Booksellers, Bombay.
L 15518

STAMPS.—23, PERSIA, Rs. 1, 25 Ecuador, Rs. 1/4, 100 different blue Stamps, Rs. 1/4, Foreign America, a packet of 100 different stamps excluding U. S.A., but including the Bolivian, Mexican and Salvadorian Arms, and Ecuador, Venezuela, Hayti, Honderas, Nicaragua, etc., Price Rs. 1-4 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Ltd., Allahabad.
L 15547

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T R6287

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
T C15573A.

TYPEWRITERS—Secondhand good working order, all makes offered at reduced rates during February. TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY, Carpenter Street, Girgaum, Bombay.
T. R.6305.

FREE—A quantity of TRIMMINGS from steel circles, also broken Rice Bowls can be had at works free for immediate removal. For full particulars apply early to Box No. 8988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
15569

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15528

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

HAND WOVEN JHANG MADE best cheapest and pure KHADDAR. Hand spun, both wharf and woof, in chequred cloth dhoti and Khaddar. Trial orders solicited. SETH BOGAL RAM SHANTI LAL, Bankers khaddar merchant, Maghiana Jhang.
T R6199

SPORTS.

THE MOST RELIABLE TIPS.—NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO. Bombay Races, 1st Meeting, Sat 3rd Feb. As usual 3 Winners and 4 places only will be given for Rs. 5. Previous results will convince you. It has been a record, Cent per cent. Available Race day's only 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Try this golden opportunities. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind ROSE & CO., Fort.
S C15568

JUDGE BY RESULTS.

1st	Extra	Meeting—5	wins,	5	places.	
2nd	"	"	5	"	11	"
3rd	"	"	7	"	7	"
4th	"	"	4	"	10	"
5th	"	"	4	"	9	"
6th	"	"	6	"	8	"
7th	"	"	7	"	7	"
8th	"	"	5	"	7	"
9th	"	"	5	"	8	"
10th	"	"	5	"	7	"
11th	"	"	7	"	7	"

Total 60 wins, 86 places.

RACING EXPERT'S
Bombay results to date.
CONSULT HIM FOR THE BIG EVENTS, AND WIN.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPA RAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia,
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for sinking in this town a dozen tube wells of about one hundred feet depth. If the scheme is a success, more wells are likely to be sunk.

A. NAYANAR,
President.

Municipal Office,
Nagercoil.
19th January 1923. C15544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE UNDERSIGNED have REMOVED their OFFICE from 135, Esplanade Road, Bombay from to-day to ESMAIL BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor, above Eastern Bank, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C15582

THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING & HOSIERY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 24th February 1923.

The Eastern Dyeing, Bleaching and Hosiery Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) J. M. DALAL & CO.
Agents.

119, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
31st January 1923. C.6300.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Commissioner will commence enquiry at the Municipal Office on Cruickshank Road on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, at 11 a.m. (B.T.) as to the validity of the votes that have been objected to or challenged. The parties challenging and the parties whose votes have been objected to and who have made applications to the Commissioner regarding the poll for D. F. and G Wards are requested to be present at the time specified above. The enquiry regarding the pool for A, C and E Wards will be held on Friday, the 2nd February 1923 at 11 a.m., (B.T.).

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1923. C15572

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. The PROPRIETORS of the Punjab Alliance Auction Rooms, Lahore, Auctioneers to the North Western Railway, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the General Stores Depot Moghalpura (Lahore) on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, and the following days, commencing daily at 9 a.m; a collection of approximately two thousand five hundred and eighty tons of wrought iron scrap and any lots of other scrap metals and machinery that may be available for sale.

The terms and conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 25-1-23. C15555

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST MUNSIFF OF MYSORE.

O. S. No. 99 of 1922-23.

N. Venkatachar (Melcote). ..... Plaintiff
(1) N. Singara Iyengar, (2) Biligiri Rangachari, (3) N. Narasimha chari .....Defendants.

To

The 1st defendant N. Singara Iyengar, residing in c/o N. S Narasimha Iyengar, clerk office of the Dvelopment, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you by the plaintiff claiming Rupees. 1548-5-0 from yourself and the other defendants. The case is posted for hearing to 25-1-23.

(Sd.) M. S. KRISHNASWAMIROW.
Pleader Sautepet Mysore.

R. M. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.
Ramavilas Agrahar, Mysore.
Pleaders for Plaintiff.
C.15561.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ABDUL REHMAN ADAM, late of Bombay Dukhni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

(1) ROSHANBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Dukhni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) SALEH MAHOMED FAKIR MAHOMED, also of Bombay Dukhni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at 11th Lane, Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

(Sd. E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of January 1923.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15578

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3979 of 1921.)

KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sanghvi Sadan outside the Fort of Bombay; and (2) DOSSABHAI CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant a Doctor by Profession, residing at Gawalia Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1922 the following immovable property will be sold by public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Thursday the 15th day of February, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2462, 1/2482, 2/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2462, C/2482, and 2947 Old Survey Nos. 536, 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6, 7, 8/7837, 9, 10, 11/7837 12, 13, 14/7837, 15, 16, 17/7837, 18, 19/7837, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 498 to 517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3), 1279 (4), 1279 (5), 1279 (6) and 1280 and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 2 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the South by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Yeshwant Parashram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the osrt of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand and which said premises are at present in the possession of the Receiver Kilachand Devchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C.15581.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER AND FULL COMPANY OF 25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25 IN
RUSSIAN BALLET,
TO-NIGHT THURSDAY
PROGRAMME No. II.
"ENCHANTED LAKE" "FAIRY DOLL", "DIVERTISSEMENTS"
INCLUDING "CALIFORNIAN POPPY."
Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd., up to 6 p.m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
PAUL CAPELLANI
of "MYSTERIES OF PARIS" fame in a Modern European Racing Picture
"A GAMBLER'S LIFE."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10. P. M.
A PICTURE OF SURPRISES!
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"
VIRILE! STIRRING!! FINE!!!

AMUSEMENTS

PRECIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LAST TIME.
LAST SHOW LAST SHOW LAST SHOW
Of the famous singer of Calcutta.
MISS GOHERJAN.
She will go to Calcutta after the week's programme, therefore do not fail to see the famous drama of
"NOORE ISLAM"
OF
The Royal Coronation Theatrical Co. at Grant Road, Coronation Theatre, on Friday the 2nd February 1923 at 9 p. m. (B. T.)
In this drama songs on "Spinning wheels & Khaddar" will be sung by the famous singer Miss Goherjan of Calcutta.
PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

Friday	2-2-23	New	drama	Noore-Islam
Sunday	4-2-23	"	"	Indre-Sabha
Monday	5-2-23	"	"	Jirdar-Jindgi
Tuesday	6-2-23	"	"	Rushi Putri *Alias* Vendeovi

Plan is put open at the Theatre. For Tickets and other particulars see personally
BABU MEHBUH HUSEIN
Proprietor The Royal Coronation Theatrical Co. of Calcutta.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
National Film Co's
New religious production
WAMAN AVATAR
OR
RAJA BALI
See how the Lord was born as a dwarf to fulfil the sacred Promise made in the GEETA—that is of vindicating justice and truth.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Shows on holidays at 3-30.
Popular Prices.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
BHARTUHARI
If not—
SEE TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK.
NEXT WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
DAMAJI
A PRODUCTION
FULL OF DEVOTION AND LOVE.
Daily 4 shows.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
Extra Show:—3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT 2ND WEEK
Presents
Pathe Superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
Featuring
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
3 Episodes
Romance! THRILL! Adventure
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
The World Famous Screen Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in His Million Dollar Production.
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS

ALASTOR
READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. TO 7 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 23).
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
POSITIVELY LAST 3 DAYS
this season in Bombay. LAST DAY 2nd February.
R6301

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
FOUNDED BY
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of the novel 3 Hours' Drama
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
THURSDAY the 1st February 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
and on
SATURDAY the 3rd Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
SUNDAY the 4th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 3rd February 1923
(Night p. m. 8-30)
Vidyaharan.
Sunday 4th February 1923
(p.m. 3-30 Noon).
Sanvashayakalol.
Manager.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, RIVERS, GUM, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account of the concerned.

197 Bags Mild Steel round rivets, each one cwt. of Belgium make.

12 cases stationery containing writing pads and Boxes as per Invoice of William Ritchie and Sons Ltd.

By order of the concerned.

2 bundles Manila rope about 23 cwt. (of 7 inch.)

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2561 of 1922 (Magniram v/s. Umedchand).

5 Bags Gum.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landau.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHADAK OR CANBAD BOWEL ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1788 of 1918 (Rabiabai, widow of Moosa Hajee, Joomas Noorani vs. Julekhabai and others) and pursuance to the decree herein dated 26th November, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being in Old Town on the south side of Khadak or Canbad Bowel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing 293 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1309 and 1309 and New Survey No. 1/2950 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 209.13 and Ward No. 1044, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage common to the premises and the house of Aral Mandoz, on or towards the West by the house of David Solomon, on or towards the North by the said Canbad Bowel Row and on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Moosa, Hajee Joonas, partly by the property of Jivraj Munjee and also partly by the property of Khoja Ahmed Habib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba next to the Post Office very valuable and made by the owners own design teak and black wood household furniture, glass ware, crockery and plated ware, made to order large and small side-boards, dumb waiters, crockery stands, rich carpets, durries and China mattings, large telescopic (screw fitted) dining table arm and without arm chairs, fancy teapoys wall clocks, black wood carved furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, made to order cabinets one sweet-tone cottage piano, fancy ornaments large and small vases, rich engravings and oleographs in frames, made to order roll top writing table, glass door book cases silver cabinets, revolving book stands, hat stands iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teak-wood wardrobes, cheval glasses, door purdahs screens, easy chairs, ice box, etc. etc.

The property of V. F. Barker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 5 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL, DIAMOND AND RUBY ORNAMENTS AND SILVER VESSELS.

Suit No. 36 of 1918.
Advocate-General
VS.
Bai Monghibai

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Gold ornaments, such as Kandora, Jheda, Sanklas Kadas, patlis, Bangles, Choogris, Necklace, buttons, Todas, Kanttees, Jumkhas, pearl ornaments such as bangles of 2 strings, raifals, vanks, pochis, Toruwalla loose pearls, chakda, kanta silver ornaments such as charvi, kundi, thalis, kalashias, gulabdani, vatkas mundura, sanklas, etc. etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st February, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th Feb. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garrage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yatch Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks, old Blackwood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Cheval glass, telescopic dining table on casters, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES BLACK AND COLOURED COTTON COATINGS.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Callianji Hirachand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th February 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 cases black striped cotton coatings case Nos. 38-42, 42-44 ins. 40-5 yards, 30 pieces a case.

5 cases coloured striped cotton coatings case Nos. 43-47, 42-44 ins. 40-5 yards, 30 pieces a case.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF NEWLY MADE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD FURNITURE, HORNLESS PHONOGRAPH, ETC., AT RATH HOUSE, HOLI CHAKLAW, FORT

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place Teak and Black wood made new furniture including single as well as double door Cupboards, Khaki chesterfield suits, Fancy Tapestry lined drawing room suits, Marble Top Table, arm and armless chairs, Hat stand with mirror, Iron Cot of double spring, Teapoys, stands, etc., baba cot, swing, leather lined sofa, easy chair, office table, arm and armless chairs, hornless phonograph, etc.

Property of Mr. Gokaldas Ranchhod, Cabinet Maker, gone home.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES OF COGNATE BRANDY (u.-p.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the office concerned sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

19 cases Cognate Brandy (35 U.P.) of Lamothe & Co.. Three Stars Blue and Silver Label, each case containing 1 doz. quarts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—As the above stuff is 35 degrees Under Proof same cannot be consumed in India and accordingly only those interested in exporting outside India can purchase the same.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st. Feb. 1923.

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION
Bombay Chronicle.

An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

"Kam Vinod Pills"

THE BEST TONIC OF THE EAST.
Rs. 10 (ten) for 40 Pills.
Sole Agents:
The National Ex.-Import Co.
JAMNABAI MANSION.
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

CHEAP LIGHT CHEAP.

Aluminium Annapurna Cookers of thick guage of same arrangement and size as our Brass Cookers. Prices practically pre-war rates. Every one can have one now. Prices from Rs. 9 upwards.

Descriptive literature free on request. Write a post card now.

ANNAPURNA COOKER COMPANY,
Near West End Cinema, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1923.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT,

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4298-22—Mulji Th. and Co, Vajungji Gajaji and Co, Narotamdas Premji, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

4097-22—Thakoredas and D, Naranda Ambaram v Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsi D and Co.

2018-23—Shroff and V, Gopiram Hurmukrai v Popat Lalji and Co, Smetham B and L.

1985-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sankar Kokam, Tyabji D and Co

1986-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Muka Vastya, Tyabji D and Co.

1987-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunwar Kupji, Tyabji D and Co.

1988-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Doming Gaspar, Tyabji D and Co.

1989-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Timbul Bendia, Tyabji D and Co.

1990-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bai Baijibai, Tyabji D and Co.

1991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bastao Babul, Tyabji D and Co.

1992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Barakia Loalia Patel, Tyabji D and Co.

1993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Gulamali Mahomedalli and anr.

3690-22—Pathare and Co, Narayan Sakharam Pendhari v Hirji Mulji and anr, Mulla and M.

3991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Malang bin Chaban, Tyabji D and Co.

3992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Pascol Singhya, Tyabji D and Co.

3993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v B L Thosar, Chubb and Co.

4406-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Niamat Haji Tar Mahomed, Tyabji D and Co.

4621-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Multanchand Laxminarayan.

5299-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shantabai v Bai Rangoobai widow and anr.

5678-22—Mehta L and Co, Sadanand Jagannath Malakar and ors v P Y Pingo and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4245-22—Payne and Co., Tyabbhai Essabhai Thanawalla v Yarmahomed Ahmad Khan, Dharamsey D and Co.

4955-22—Craigie B and Co, Desabhai Cowasji Patel and others v Nusserwanji Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and others, Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purushotamrai and Co.

5169-22—Pomwala and anr, Theodore Apostolo Vafiadis and sons.

3520-21—Captain and V, Navibai widow F Parekh and anr. Mantri and C.

5758-22—Payne and Co, Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Cawasji Pestonji Shroff.

4121-22—Dikshit M and Co, Vadilal Chimanlal Bai Mancorebai widow.

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Saiyed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M. and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangaram Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Thoramsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D, Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdulally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwalla and Ch.

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal, Ardeshir Khodabax Irani and others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4266-22—Ferreira and V, Pandurang Vithal Patel, Sagaribai widow and anr. A Tyabji.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Abdul Aziz Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

Indian Arbitration Act, Wadia G and Co, Haridas Walji and Co, Khaisi Buddha and others, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3247-20—Purhanand Cl and J, Shantilal Mangalsen, Abdul Hussein Tarachand Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSE.

860-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhowandas Bhaishanker and Co, Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haxis Haji Tyab, Sazooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

626-23—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

915-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Ma-

thubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5849-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramda, v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3819-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Lalchand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji E and D, Unwalla P and P.

1166-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v. Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

1496-21—Shamrao M and H, Bai Safiaboo widow and others, Kundaji Pandurang Khandke and anr. Subnis G and S, Shamrao M and H.

3121-20—M B Chothia The Official Assignee, Dayabhai Laxmidas Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4558-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Khimrai Nabhoo and Co. R P Wagle and Co, Hiralal and Co, in person.

LONG CAUSES.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 985/1444-19—Dikshit M and Co, Cooverji Valji and ors v Jayshanker Jugeshwar and ors v Ardeshir H D and Co, Chitnis K and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

5435-22—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambhatta, Sorabji Framji Vikaji Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

86-17—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Jusub Ibrahim and anr v Nawal Behram Jinji-ud-Dawlat Bahadur, Pandia and Co.

3675-22—Jamshedji R and D Prakashchand Motilal v Raoji Motichand and another, Amin and D, Jamsedji R and D.

1796-18—Captain and V, Jadaoji Deokaran v Harjiwan Dayabhai and others, Kanga and S, Motichand and D.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pakermal v Ramsarup Dewakaram, Khandwalla and Co.

173-21—Amarchand and M, Minocher K Kantilal and Co v Gustadji Shapurji Mulla and M.

179-21—Hiralal Th and Co., Nadershah Sherisrji Rabadi v Shirinbai Bapuji Musa, Mulla and M.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

213-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Damodardas v C M Brothers and Co., Purnanand Cl and J.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiabhai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/306-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand v Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L F Sudgen v The New Electric Totalizer Co., Ltd, Mulla and M.

62-21—Purnanand Cl and J, J M Manilal and Co, Mohanlal Vessanji, Mulla and M

2991-20—Raghvaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr. Edulji Jiwanji Sopariwalla Merwanji K and C.

3488-20—Khunderao L and M. Datatrya Ramchandra Bhende and others, Bai Laxmibai widow and anr. Judah and S

3651-20—Payne and Co. Alimahomed and Bros Haji Rahantulah Shirazi and Son.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2568-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co. Ltd v L L Talley and Co., Dallas and Co.

1286-22—Mehta L and Co, Yahya G Khairulla v Manji Shivji Bros, Shah and Ch.

4745-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Vadilal Sakalchand, M B Chothia and Co.

4798-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Jugjiwandas Chhagan, Mehta L and Co.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

5078-22Mula and M, B C Khambatta and Co Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V

3677-22—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Gulam Hussein Mithwani, Purshotamraii and Co.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co. Ramjanchi Lalji Sajan, Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

3949-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath, Surana Dalal and Co, Kanga and S.

3807-22—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, Esse Haji Abdul Rakkor. Merwanji K and Co.

5195-22—Amerchand and M. Mansukhlal Chaganlal, Tallackchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co. Bhurabai Jairam, Mistry, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji, D Satyanarayen and Co, Mehta L and C

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambhatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand, Heematmal Keshavram and others, Mulji Th and Co, Khambhatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal (Balmukundas Bomanji Cooverji and others, Mantri and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co. Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

3775-22—Jamshedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER, Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft. in.	Day of month	LOW WATER, Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	h.	m.
		Feb			Jan.				
F	19	0	44	29 6	1	m 6	52	11	1
		0	16	27 0		18	27	11	0
St	3	m 0	16	30 3	3	m 6	33	17	0
		12	21	28 5		18	15	15	1
S	4	m 0	55	30 4	4	m 7	4	16	6
		13	5	28 6		18	55	15	7
M	5	m 1	35	30 1	5	m 7	44	16	4
		13	53	28 3		19	41	16	6
Tu	6	m 2	16	29 5	6	m 8	29	16	5
		14	46	27 8		20	28	17	9
W	31	m 10	6	26 4	31	m 4	31	19	7
		23	4	28 11	Feb.	16	13	15	11
Th	1	m 10	51	27 3	1	m 5	7	18	8
		..		..		16	52	15	4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fahr	29.941	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.9	degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	71.2	"
Dew Point	67.2	"
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.666	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5 4	"
Maximum temperature of Air ...	88 3	"
Minimum temperature of Air ...	73.3	"
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight ...	ENE, E, WNW.	
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	88 miles.	

The Punjab Government contradicts the allegations contained in an article which appeared in the "Akale-te-Pardeshi" of the 25th January, that it was the intention of Government to proclaim the Sikhs as rebels and to declare Martial Law from Delhi to Peshawar and that the Gurdwaras which had already come under the control of the Probandhak Committee would be declared disputed under the new act. The article was also inaccurate in stating that Commissioners had been appointed under the Gurdwara act.—(A. P.)

A Punjab Government communique states:—On the night of the 17th January, serious dacoity and rescue from the police custody occurred at a village called Saida in Lahore District. The dacoits used revolver and appeared to have had a sporting rifle also. They rescued one of the arrested dacoits from the custody of one Head Constable and another Constable and fired at and wounded Sham Singh, a village informer who, it is probable, was killed. The Punjab Government have sanctioned a grant of reward of Rs. 5,000 for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the dacoits.—(A. P.)

POONA NOTES.

AKALI LEADERS FAITH IN N. C. O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 27.

Political wranglings are at their full height in Poona. Both the parties are carrying on a ceaseless propaganda and there is no end to political meetings.

Dr. Babasahib Paranjpe, did not see any division opinion in the Congress, but was on the other hand very optimistic in his political outlook. He thought there was a greater awakening among the people, and eager as the people were to serve their Motherland, they took to different courses of action as it suited their tastes and capacities. He exhorted the audience to penetrate the villages and carry on a ceaseless propaganda there, making the cause of the poor their own.

FALLING FOUL OF MAJORITY.

Mr. Satyamurti, who delivered a speech last Thursday before a large audience, fell foul of the majority party in the Gaya Congress. He stigmatised those belonging to it as unworthy and blind followers of the Mahatma. The programme as laid down by them in the last Congress Mr. Satyamurthi said was based on the doctrine of nihilism, every item of which was a subject of his bitter sarcasm and Mr. Rajgopalachari had a full share of it.

In strong contrast to this was the passionate speech delivered by the Akali leader, Sardar Raghuvir Singh. It was burning with faith and optimism Sirdar Raghuvir Sing had been here to inquire into the matter regarding the hunger-strike of the Akali prisoners in the Yeroda jail. He was kept waiting for three or four days and was finally disallowed to interview his co-religionists in prison. He gave a glowing and inspiring account of what his community had done upto now since the days of Babar. The Sikhs had lost all faith in the present Government as they received no justice from it after a protracted and expensive struggle in the Courts and in addition they were humiliated and roughly handled in the Satyagraha campaign even though they had shed their precious blood for the Government in all fields of battle. His community had full faith in the non-cooperation movement as chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi, and there were hardly one per cent waverers in it.

AGAINST AGRICULTURAL RETRENCHMENT.

Nor was politics the only prominent aspect of Poona last week. Agriculture had its share too and Mr. Sahasrabudhe strongly criticised in a speech the proposal of abolishing the Agricultural Department brought forward in one of the provincial legislatures. The axe of retrenchment might very well be applied in respect of other items of expenditure, less vital to the growth of the nation. He urged the necessity of founding an agricultural university, and Indianising the services in the department as there was no lack of qualified men graduated from the College of Agriculture in Poona. He hoped that the rich zemindars would invest their surplus money in the improvement of land on scientific basis, cattle-breeding and other agricultural items. Mr. Gupte M.L.C., who presided thought that agriculture could not remain unaffected when general reduction was the plan of retrenchment, but he assured the spaker that he would oppose the proposal of abolishing the Agricultural College if it was ever brought forward in the Council.

THE GOVINDAGRAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth anniversary of Govindagraja, the late Mr. Gadkari, was celebrated in the Kirlosker Theatre on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Prof. S. M. Paranjpe. A tribute to his memory was paid and several of his well-known poems were recited. Professors Potdar and Mate dwelt on the poetical and dramatic aspects of Mr. Gadkari's writings.

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

POONA, Jan. 29.

The Satyagraha campaign at Mulshi on Monday last was conducted under the leadership of Srijut Vinayakrao Bhuskute, one of the fore-most promoters of the present movement. The number of Satyagrahis put under custody was an unusually large one—viz 41 including six women, two of them with babies. All of them were immediately removed to Pand for trial whence again they were taken to Chinchwad en route for Poona where their case commenced on the 27th instant. No defence was offered not even by the women. Mr. Tapidas Durlabhdas Sanghavi—who is one of the arrested Satyagrahis read out to the Court a written statement. A few more Satyagrahis also submitted their statements. The case stands adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

Health of Bombay during the 4th week of 1923 (week ending 27th January 1923):—

The total mortality 690 was 52 less than in the preseding week; the death-rate registered was 29.40. The figures compare favourably with those of the 4th week of 1922 when the mortality was 839 and the death-rate 37.10, and with those of the corresponding weeks during the preceding quiquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 1445 and death-rate 70.69.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 262 as against 4 and 280 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 139 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 11 attacks and 5 deaths. Plague caused 12 attacks (including one imported case) and 9 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 415 as against 424 in the 4th week of 1922 and 413 the quiquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922.)

At question time in the Council of State on January 30th Mr. Chadwick announced that a committee would begin almost immediately to consider what measures could usefully be taken to further the objects of the resolution moved by Sir Sivaswami Ayar on January 12th 1922 in the Legislative Assembly with a view to the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.—(A. P.).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New York market declined early Owing to unfavourable cables and advanced on favourable Cables.

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet		15.06
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·90
New York, 11 a.m.	March	27 84
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.)	May	28·05
	July	27·70
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	27.54
	July	27.39

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 30,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	15·67+37
Feb.	..
Mar.	15.44+34
April	..
May	15·25+34
June	..
July	14·98+34
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	13.93+31
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
EGYPTIAN COTTON July	17 80
May	75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17·10—60
February	17·10—90
March	17·20—95
April	17.30—85
May	17·40—95
June	17.50—95
July	17.60—95
August	17,70—95
September	17·75—95
October	17·80—95
November	17·85—95

Manchester—Market No change, yarns steady with moderate take off,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		27,000
" Exports to Great Britain		15,000
" " to Continent		12,000
Futures at New York	March	27.90+27
" " "	May	28·11+22
" " "	July	27.70+13
" " "	Oct.	25,25+10
Spot Cotton at New York		28.00+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		27.88—12
Futures at New Orleans	May	27.57+17
" " "	July	27.60+19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 3/16
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial here U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 7/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 30.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9·05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.85
No. 1 Oomra	Good	11·20
" "	Fully Good	11.60
" "	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	13.20
" "	Fully Good	13.60
" "	Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.95
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	15.55+25
February	15.46+28
March	15.38+28
April	15.27+28
May	15.19+28
June	15.05+29
July	14.94+30
Aug.	14.67+29
Sept.	14.22+25
Oct.	13.87+25
Nov.	13.69+26
Dec.	13.54+26

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.95+05
	May	28.15+04
	July	27·77+07
	Oct.	25.43+18

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	15.55—25
	Mar.	15.38—28
	May	15.19—28
	July	14.94—30

London, Jan. 30.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 5/8 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-0-1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 29.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8
" 2 months hence	31

Closing Tone of silver China Selling steady.

Discount Bank of England Rates	4
per cent since 17th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 29.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Buyers	45/3
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	45
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
Tone:—Inactive.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	19 1/8
Hongkong	118 1/2
National	48 3/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Quoted	£ 17
RAPESEED, Yellow Gusarat, per ton	Tending dearer,
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Paid Quiet	£ 17 1/2
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton opened Firmer closed without change	..
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
LINSEED Plate Export 44,000 Tons Jan-Feb. Sellers	..
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	9 5/16
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Paid Buyers	17 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 66 1/8
Copper Brazers	£ 63 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 5/8

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France —

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/8—1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/4—1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8—1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/8—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	17 7/8
Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/6
Tone:—Firmer.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21 11/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar. Sellers	21 11/2
Tone:—Better demand.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

Jan. 31.

To-day Reuter reported 4 points higher in New York futures and 28 points higher in Liverpool. The market advanced an general buying. Our local market is very steady. It has been decided not to allow trading in Fine M. G. Oomra for any delivery later than March, as, owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton, such a contract lends itself to manipulation. A resolution to open trading from yesterday in new crop Fine M. G. Oomra for December 1923 January 1924 delivery was rejected the Bazar being opposed to the proposal.

The Marwari Bazar opened barely steady for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May this morning at Rs. 505½. Offices, Commission and Japenese Houses were buying freely causing the market to advance to Rs. 513½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 512. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 511¼ and advanced to Rs. 515½, on buying by Jobbers, and closed at the same rate. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 455½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 464½ on free buying by Offices and a Japan House, the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 464 F.G. M. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 375/6.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand by Exporters and local millwalas was good.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 5 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Feld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 30th instant.

"General buying absorbing long liquidation. Short time in Lancashire abandoned from 1st February. New York, early liquidation was easily absorbed by some soldout bulls replacing."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 31.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		515 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March		377
Fine Oomra	March		465 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		512
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		375
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		463
F. G. Southerns	May/June		527

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	425	410	390	375
M. G. Oomra's No. 2	500	485	470	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	535	520	505	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	520	505	490	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. 30th Jan. 1923.

Cotton	18,693 Bales
Wheat	12,381 Qrs
Linseed	2,321 "
Rapeseed	6,448 "
Gingellyseed	6,712 "
Poppyseed	1,207 "
Groundnuts	14,015 "
Castorseed	1,925 "
Mice	2,150 "
Myrabolams	3,522 "
Cottonseed	32,968 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,152 "
Jawar	3,386 "
Masur	656 "
Barley	1,934 "
Bajra	229 "
Coal	262 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-0-6.
Bars Gold forward 25-0-3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 24-12-0.
Bars Silver ready 80-11-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 80-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 79-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 514.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 544.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 534.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 152.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 314.
London Gold ready sh. 89-1.
London Silver ready d. 31-10.
London Silver forward d. 31-1.
Tone of Silver—Quiet India and China Bank's small buyers.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.64-1/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 76.10.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 85.50.
Italian Exchange Liras 97.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 210000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67/8.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1320, India 325, Central 92, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 47/8. Birla 60, Bombay Cotton 885, By. Dyeing 1370, Bradbury 825, Century 660, Cent. India 3205, Colaba Land 1915, Coorla 185, Crescent 410, Edw. Sassoon 380, E. D. Sassoon 4, Elphiston 98/12, Gokak 207/8, Ind. Malwa 590, Jamshed Mfg. 320, Kohinoor 1905, Morarji 5400, New Great 615, New City 520, Pabani 590, Pearls 872/8, Phoenix 810, Shapurji 212/8, Simplex 535, Swan 930, Swadeshi 3335, Tata Mill 775 and Vishnu Cotton 2050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 415, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 130, Bt. Burma pet 7/4, B. Tramway 105, B. Steam 150, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind. Cement 195, Katni Ord. 185, Katni Defd. 925, New India 19/8, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 58/12, Tata Iron Defd. 203/12, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 45, and Scindia Steam 8/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 17/32
Bank Demand	1-4 9/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 31/32
Fes Demand	500
American Dollars	315
Honkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	221
Japan	151/2
Singapore	171/2

Market Steady.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 31.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	572-8	592-8	..	585
Colaba	..	..	..	1900
Crescent	406-4	410	..	410
Kohinoor	1850	1885	..	1882-8
Nagpore Ordy.	3145	3200	..	3180
New Great	607-8	612-8	..	612-8
Pearl	855	880	..	867-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	800
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	880
Bombay Dyeing	1365	1372-8	1357-8	1367-8
Sir Shapoorji	210	213-12	..	210
Simplex	525	537-8	..	532-8
Swan	..	..	..	930
Swadeshi	3290	3315	..	3330
Century	650	660	..	655
Alcock	420	427-8	..	420
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	192-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	182-8
Katni Cement Defd.	..	..	..	940
Tata Steel Defd.	195	207-8	..	201-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	..	60
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	25-8
Bombay Burma, Old	..	..	..	440
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	..	..	145
Bombay Electric Tramway	105	106-4	..	105
Central India Mining	..	..	..	23
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	30

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 15th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	48 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 6 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 14 0	12 4 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 10 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	60 0 0	14 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teaseed Black	63 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 4 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	1 0 0
Barley	31 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	54 0 0	11 0 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 4 6

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 6	
Linseed May	13 8 3	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	0 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Standard per lb.	..
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 0
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Jaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Baltsi)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Miner)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5303-5303:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	.. ..
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	.. ..
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 6
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 6
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	..
E. D. Rachael	..

EXPORTS.

Jan. 31.

S S Malwa for London:—5 cwt. ivory, G H Ramji; 5 pots saim rose oil, Thos. Cook.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1000 cwt. myrabolams, B Damji.

S S Tranora Hall for Liverpool:—25 bales East African cloth, H M Mehta; 5 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—21 bales wool raw, E Kairon; 28 bales wool raw, H A Javanoy; 140 bales wool raw, V Coomersey, 27 bales wool raw, David Sassoon, 20 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—27 tons cwt tin cleepings, C Harrison, 10 cases or 25 cwt olabamium, P Hoovenji.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—83 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Braunfels for Antwerp:—53 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co, 50 bales cleam cotton fly, The I J Cotton Manufacturing, 220 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Braunfels for Ghent:—605 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Devchand.

S S Siamese Prince for Antwerp:—3008 cwt crushed bones N V Velmohomed.

S S Siamese Prince for Ghent—165 bales Ind. raw cotton, B Carsondas.

S S Greigran for Manchester:—10000 cwt cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Gatenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata.

S S Pencorrow for Dunkirk:—550 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Dunkirk:—440 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Khasha; 276 bales Ind. cotton F P F F Campbell; 220 bales Ind cotton raw, K Devchanu; 55 bales East Indian cotton P Saone; 990 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Ind cotton raw, K Visram; 165 bales Ind cotton raw, B Cursondas.

S S Castle Moor for Antwerp—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Castlemoor for Ghent:—276 bales Ind. raw cotton, B Cursondas.

S S Algic for Ne wYork:—178 cwt dill seed, E Veerjee; 187 cwt nux romica, E Veerjee, 118 cwt cummin seed, E Veerjee; 128 cwt gum olibanium M Jafferbhoy; 200 cwt cummin seed, E A H Musa; 10 cwt gum tragacanth M M Ispahani, 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Maroran Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Surajmal.

S S Maroran Maru for Kobe—30 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M Kaisha; 250 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Maroran Maru for Hongkong:—70 cwt. shark fins, A Mohomed; 9 cwt fish maws, A Mohomed, 43 cwt shark fins, H A Mohomed, 48 cwt fish maws, H A Mohomed.

S S Maroran Maru for Yokohama500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K KaKisha; 12½ cwt ivory, H Lalji.

S S Maroran Maru for Moji:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—2000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha 1000 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—800 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 800 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Kobt:—42 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M K Kaisha; 800 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N C Trading; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 50 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Sassoon I David 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton F P, N C Trading; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Nensey.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y C Trading; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ozu Burin; 350 bales Ind. cotton raw, David Sassoon.

S S Quloa for Osaka:—850 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Quloa for Tokaichi:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for KoKbe:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Osaka:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Tokaichi:—1200 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.

QS S Himalaya for Yokohama:—1300 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Massilia from Liverpool. Agents W and A Graham:—314 casts cottons, 114 bales cotton, 53 cases bleached cotton, 52 bales bleached cotton, 40 cases soap, 1900 boxes soap, 796 cases common soap, 50 cases toilet soap, 34 drums caustic soda, 4200 bags soda ash, 40 D/bags soda ash, 1225 bags bicarb soda, 500 kegs bicarb soda, 290 cases luby. oil, 20 barrels luby oil, 12 half barerls lubg. grease, 150 cases lubg. grease, 50 kegs lubg. grease, 200 drums bleaching powder, 150 D/bags fine salt, 25 cases sauce, 87 cases cigarettes, 15 cases brash 10 cases artificial silk yarn, 30 casks tallow 201 bales paper 50 bales wrapping paper 275 bales old newspaper 60 drums paint 2240 casks China clay; 40 cases bacon; 29990 blue bricks; 60 cases bottled beer;

From Glasgow:—242 cases cotton 10 cases cottons 18 bales cotton yarn 109 cases dyed cottons, 231 bales ppper, 87 bales printing paper, 490 cases whisky, 150 hlds. Ale, 50 cases bottled Ale, 100 hdls British Bulk Ale, 100 cases safety fuse, 80 kegs paint 100 casks dryed lead, 18000 gre bricks.

S S Nile from New York. Agents Kerr Steamship:—180 crates medicinal compound; 26 casks bichromate of soda crystal, 16 cases bichromatt of soda crystal, 604 drums lubg oil. 400 barrels luby oil, 192 cases lubg grease, 22 cases playing cards, 10 cases Varnish,

From Milazo:—35 casks Punice Stones.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31.

S S Hoyesan Maru, Iwanaga, Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Meerkerk, De Kup, Calcutta.
S S City of Rangoon William, Antwerp.
S S Pencarrow, Rowry, Dunkirk.
S S Hungaria, Cosovich, Trieste.
S S Pasha, Oakeshott, Java.
S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh,
S S Riverway, Jones, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chybassa for China and Japan.
Steamer Veseo for Antwerp.
Steamer Hoysensan Maru for Antwerp.

S S Hoyesan Maru:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Hoyesan Maru, 3850 tons, Captain S Iwanaga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

S S Meerkerk—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Meerkerk, 4666 tons, Captain De Kup, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Rangoon:—The City Line steamer City of Rangoon, 4272 tons, Captain A L William will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Pencarrow:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Pencarrow, 2955 tons, Captain J Howry, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Hungaria:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Hungaria, 4201 tons, Captain M Cosevich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste etc. with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo a passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY January 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cl Macnab 3816 Malabar 5/2 J Finlay & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
3 Malwa 5904 London 3/2 M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5828, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co
7 Andes Maru 4847, Japan 1/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Castlemoor 2404, Hull, N.F. Graham & Co.
9 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.
10 Meerkerk 1886 Calcutta 2/2 E D Sassoon & Co.
12 City Rangoon 4272 Kachi N F K N & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 583 Dunkirk 1/2, T M
14 Awa Maru 3699, Kome 11/2, N Y Kaisha. & Co.
15 Siamese Prince, 3058, Antwerp, 3/2, Graham and Co.
16 Pencarrow, 2935, Dunkirk, 31/1, S S N Co.
17 Greigrant, 3050, Marseilles, N.F., S. S. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia 9251 Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
2 Hungaria 4207 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.
3 Bankura, 1905, P. Gulf, 1/2, M M & Co.
Jetty Jeypore 3220 China 6/2 M M & Co.
8 Urbine 3224 Kachi 7/2 J Finlay & Co.
16 Favignana 2284 Genoa, 3/2 M Italiana.
12 Accra 1752 P. Gulf, 3/2 D M Khandwani.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
C & E Trafford Hall, 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N and Co.
D & E Ula, 3426, Kachi 6/2, M M & Co. Co.
4 Warfield 3806, Hamburg 3/2 M M & Co.
Istria 8428, Hull N.F., Scindia S N Co.
B Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12/2, O S Kaisha
K Janus 3078 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent B S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
3 Crosby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
3 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 31st Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilana due about 20th February Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Luzon Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February.
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.
Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Mexi Maru due about 17th February, Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Dana Bunder at 8-30 p.m. Among the speakers will be Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Messrs. Rajendra Prasad, Rajagopalachari. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Women's Indian Association Public Meeting. Address by Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa. Theosophical Society Hall, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Public Lecture by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa on "A Voyage of Discovery in Search of the Child" Sir Cawasji Jehangirji Hall, Fort at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

National College gathering Deshbandhu Das presiding.

SUNDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

Public Magic Lantern Lecture by Dr. K. S. Patel, M. A. B. S., on "The Fight against Veneral Diseases" at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

Communication being interrupted telegrams to Koweit are subject to heavy delay.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A preferential Calendar in Urdu from the National Muslim University Aligarh.

"HIND MAHILA."

The "Hindu Mahila," a Marathy weekly for women, makes its first appearance from today under Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay's editorship in Bombay.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play a varied programme of Music at the Espianade Bandstand to-day commencing from 9 p.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati writes to say that he intends to stand as a candidate for election as a co-opted member of the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor "Social Reformer" is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the University of Bombay. The election takes place on 15th instant.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ballot held on Wernesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chambr of Commerce for the purpose of the electing a chairman for the current year resulted in the re-election of Mr. F. Nelson, M.L.A., of Messrs. Symons. Barlow Co.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Principal A. L. Coverton, M. A. (Oxn.) I.E.S. of the Elphinstone College, will deliver a lecture on "Ruskin" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, on Saturday, the 3rd instant at 6. p.m. (S.T.) Sir Stanley Reed, will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

"DANTE AND HIS MESSAGE OF LOVE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. D J. Irani, Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture on "Dante and his message of Love" on Saturday the 3rd February at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when the Hon. Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Society Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will deliver a public lecture on "Voyage of Discovery in the search of a Child" at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. V. S. Trilokekar will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

AMERICAN DOCTORINE OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Prof. P. M. Buck, of the University of Nebraska, U. S. A. will deliver the first of his seris of lectures on Social and Political ideas in American Literature in the Convocation Hall of the University to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The American Doctrine of Individualism or the American Puritan." The lecture is open to the public.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The annual gathering of the National College (Arts) will be held to-day (Thursday) beginning at 2 p.m. at the College premises at Gréen Villa, opposite Grant Road Post office when Deshbandu C. R. Das will preside. The programme among other items will contain prayers, election competition, Spinning competition, Presidential Address, Refreshments, Theaticals etc.

TAJ DINNER TO MR. DAS POSTPONED.

Mr. L. C. Wadhwani writes:—Owing to serious illness of his daughter Pandit Motilal Nehru could not arrive to-day as expected. He will reach here on 3rd February and the dinner which was to have been held at Taj Mahal Hotel to-day, has therefore been definitely postponed to Sunday next at 8-30 m. (S.T.) Those who wish to join the dinner may send an intimation to Mr. L. C. Vadhwani c/o Rashtra Sevak office, Khotan Mansions, Girgaum, with a remittance of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per head. Arrangement has been made for vegetarians as well.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union Mr. C. K. Dewadhar of the Servants of India Society will deliver a Lecture on "The movement of co-operation and its achievements," tomorrow (Friday), at 6 p.m. in the College Hall. Professor H. L. Kaji will preside on the occasion. The lecture is open to the public.

A debate with the Muslim Students' Union has been arranged on the following subject:—"What should be the medium of instruction in our schools and Colleges English or the Vernacular." The debate will be held on Tuesday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. in the College Hall. Mr. K. S. Aiyar will preside on the occasion. The public, especially collegians, are cordially invitd to attend.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Jethashanker Premanand residing at Amritvadi Girgaum, reports to the police that on the 30th instant his house was broken open and ornaments valued at Rs. 770 stolen.

Jerai Mamlaji of Parel Road reports to the police that on the night of 27th instant his house was broken and ornaments valued at Rs. 187 carried away.

On Tuesday night the shop of a Marwari named Bhima Moti situate at Khetwadi was broken open and Bhima seriously assaulted by the burglar when he tried to raise an alarm. The burglar made good his escape and Bhima has been removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY WORKERS MEETING.

A meeting of the workers of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Central Labour Board at Parel in the Bombay working men's Institute on Tuesday last when after addresses delivered by Messrs Ginwala, Jhabwala Bhukendas Rele and other workers the following resolutions were passed:—(a) That H. E. the Viceroy should further move in the matter of the Railwaymen's gratuity and remove the distress of widows and other helpless Railway men by having his orders regarding the restoration of Gratuities declared in the Government Gazette of July 1922 promptly acted upon.

(b) That in view of heavy child death among the working class of Bombay the Labourers pray to th Bombay Municipality and other philanthropists to help in the matter of opening a Meternity Hospital at Parel.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

COTTON COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Council of State met at ten minutes past eleven and transacted official business. The Secretary laid on the table three bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly (1) bill to amend and consolidate the depreciating to regulation and inspection of mines, (2) bill further to amend and consolidate law relating to provisions of house accommodation for military officers in cantonments and (3) bill to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances.

In the absence of questions before proceeding to legislative business the President announced a valuable acquisition to the library of the legislatures and said that Sir William Geary has presented a large collection of books which included Parliamentary reports from 1668 to 1741 and others parliamentary journals, etc., of great historical interests. He asked permission of the House to convey the thanks of the Councils for this beneficient gift.

FUND FOR COTTON DEVELOPMENT.

Hon'ble Mr .Sarma next moved recommending the Council to agree to the recommendations of the Assembly to refer to a joint committee of both the houses the Bill to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the growing marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. In doing so he gave a short history and the genesis of the measure and the reason which induced Government to undertake this legislation. The measure, he said, was introduced at the instance of the commercial communities and was beneficial to the agricultural interests of the instance of the commercial communities and was beneficial to the agricultural interests of the country and it was recommended by expert businessmen and manufacturers alike. The Revenue Member then quoted from the report of the Fiscal Commission to show that that commission also recommended such a measure.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas supported the motion. He contradicted the impression created by the statement of the revenue member that this measure was looked upon by people outside with some sort of suspicion.

Mr. Sarma—I am sorry if I have given room for that sort of suspicion. I was referring to the suspicion of the laymen as based on food production.

Continuing Mr. Thakurdas said that he differed in one or two points proposed by this measure. He felt that Cess should not be imposed on cotton exports from India as that would affect the grower. These were the points to be dealt with in the select committee and therefore he would not go into deails. Concluding the speaker asked whether the Empire Cotton Growing Association was in any way going to support him. He congratulated Government on undertaking this measure which would be successful with the cooperation of commercial communities in India.

Professor Kale opposed the motion and objected to the four annas cess being levied on each bale and the proposed constitution of a committee. The research work ought to be undertaken by the experts of the Government of India and not by a separate committe The funds too could be procured by Government from its general revenue which already levied so many thought it was time to stop this sort of cesses on various commodities and he thought it was time to stop this sort of levying.

Lala Ramsaran Das as a cotton grower supported this bill and said that after a long experience he found the desirability of such a Central Board.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha agreed with Mr. Kale and thought that the suspicions created by this measure, namely that it attempted to improve long staple cotton for the benefit of th eforeign market was not incorrect.

AGAINST THE CESS.

Mr. Khaparde saw no reason for levying the cess. The Government of India could afford to spend the required money from general revenues without taking from anybody. The researches, he said, could be carried out in the Universities of India. He apprehended that the proposed board might eventually become a new department because investigation and research would never end. It was no good multiplying machineries of the kind. Concluding the speaker pointed out that in England the experts were employed by the commercial communities to undertake researches for them and he saw no reason why the same method should not be adopted in India by the commercial communities instead of expecting Government to constitute a Board for the purpose.

Mr. Chadwick refuted the arguments against the constitution of the Board and said that the Board was not merely a research body but it also aimed at bringing together all the communities interested in cotton.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas supporting the motion said that the proposed Board was intended to supplement the work already being done. The khaddar movement would not be affected by the proposed cess and the non-cooperators would be immensely thankful for the proposed measure. The Government of India could not find money for this purpose.

Lieut. Rai Bahadur Chaudhury Lalchand while agreeing with the principle of the bill thought the methods proposed were highly objectionable. He opposed the motion.

Hon'ble Mr. Sarma replied to all the arguments at great length.

The motion that "the council do agree to the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly that bill to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the growing marketing and manufacture of cotton in India be referred to a joint committee of the Council and the Legislative Assembly" and that "the joint committee be consisting of twelve members" was then put to vote and agreed to Prof. Kale dissenting.

Hon. Mr. Sarma then moved that the following members of the Council of State be nominated to serve on the Joint Committee:—Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohamed Muzammiluliah Khan and the mover.

The motion was agreed and the Council then adjourned to lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Council resumed after lunch a very interesting discusion took place on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chadwick recommending that no action be taken on the draft convention relating to the workmen's compensation in agriculture adopted by the third session of the International Labour Conference at Genova in 1921.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha supported the motion.

Lala Ramsaran Dass said that in foreign countries agriculture was carried on with up to date mechanical implements and therefore there was danger of personal risk to the worker. In India the agriculturists had not taken to mechanical instruments and therefore it did not apply to this country. He supported the motion.

With the permission of the House and the consent of the members in charge of the resolution the Right Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri proposed the following addition to the resolution:—"At the same time this council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that an inquiry be made as to what action in regard to those matters is practicable and necessary in the case of organised plantations life those of tea, rubber and sugar and that the results of the inquiry be reported to this council."

"ASIATIC FEDERATION."

SWAMI SATYADEV ON INDIAN CULTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Swami Satyadev delivered a lecture on "Asiatic Federation and its influence on India's Emancipation."

The Swamiji said he considered politics from the practical point of view and he wanted their assistance in the spreading of his views. The Aryans who had established their kingdom in India were very far sighted people, and very unlike modern Indians. Wherever they went they colonised, whether it was in the hills or in forests, and tried to find out the great truth from nature. Reaching great heights of civilisation they spread it all round them and the cow was the symbol of that civilisation. Cow meant agriculture, that was to say a few acres of land,—and together they made up the household of the Aryans whose ideal was plain living and high thinking. As time went on the priests devised a complex system of ceremonies and gradually the Aryans gave up their simple life and simple habits. They introduced animal sacrifices and the degradation of India began, but Budha arose, told them that sacrifice of animals was sinful and that the only way to salvation was to give up their desires. He then spread Budhism to all parts of the world, and from India radiated that great Budhist civilisation, on all sides. India became the centre of culture for the whole world, and an Asiatic Federation was easily formed. Many an Asiatic conference was held in India then, where the wisemen of the East confabulated together, and many a barbarian like Kunishka was converted to Budhism. Gradually the fall of India synchronised with the fall of Budhism and there were internecine wars in this country. When Indians look up philosophy as against *karmayog* the fall was complete, and when Moslems came to India they found an India ready to fall into the hands of any and every conqueror and Hindus became the slaves of Moslems.

ACTION—NOT WORDS.

Instead of preparing themselves for wars, they were talking of philosophy and were busy with religious disquisitions. They became theoretical instead of practical, just like the N.C.O.'s now who were immersed in theoretical discussions. The same thing happened among the Moslems, as soon as they gave up their religion and took to luxuries. Let them look at Guru Govinda Singh who had raised an iron wall in the Punjab against foreign invaders by his actions, and saved that province for ever from their depradations. Mahrathas had done the same thing in Maharashtra. The man who had again engrafted the spirit and principle of *karmayog* in the hearts of Indians was Lok. Tilak to the rejection of all theoretical discussions. And Mahatma Gandhi had tought India and the whole world the greatness of Budhism and its spirit. If Lok. Tilak taught them nationalism, the Mahatma taught them internationalism. Both were great men and both were true to in their teachings.

He deplored the fact, that Hindus were unwilling to give up the Budha Gaya temple to the Budhists. It was most unfortunate that in the very temple of Budha they should sacrifice animals to Kali. But Government was against the idea of giving up the temple. He pleaded that the temple should be handed to the Mahabodhi Society. If they could give the temple to the Budhists they could form a federation among the Asiatics, for that shrine was the centre of that culture.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a mass meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at Dana Bunder when Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. T. Prakasham, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Vallabbhai Patel Mahadeo Desai, Kalelkar, Kothari Seth Jamnalal Bejaj and others will speak on the present situation. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CAR COLLIDES WITH BICYCLE.

On Tuesday afternoon Captain Byron A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor was driven in a Government House Motor Car from the Secretariat along the Queen's Road when at the junction of Princess Street the Chaffeur saw Bontis Martis (20) a Christian riding a bicycle in front of him. Bontis took a turn to meet his friend who was also riding a bicycle when the bonnet of the car came intocontact with Bontis' bicycle and Bontis was thrown off on the road. He was removed to G. T. Hospital for treatment where he is retained.

C. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Jan. 31.

When the Legislative Assembly met today Sir Frederic Whyte, the President, read out a message from Lord Reading announcing that the budget will be presented in both the chambers on the 1st March and that general discussion thereon will take place in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th and 6th March and in the Council of State on Wednesday the 7th March. The voting on demands for grants will take place in the Legislative Assembly from the 12th to the 17th (Monday to Saturday.)

On the motion of Mr. Burden, the Army Secretary, the Assembly passed a bill giving effect in British India to the treaty for the limitation of naval armaments, the object being to restrict the subject to certain limitation and conditions, the building of vessels of war and the altering, arming or equipping of any ship so as to adopt her for use as a vessel of war.

The further consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment bill was then taken up.

A lively discussion took place on Mr. Agnihotri's amendment to section 162 relating to the question of unsigned statements made to police and the use of such statements in evidence. The amendment of Mr. Agnihotri was to make it obligatory on the trying court to allow in all cases inspection to the accused of the whole statement instead of only those parts which the court thought it expedient.

Mr. Tomkinson expressed inability to accept the amendment because to allow inspection of the statement in all cases would interfere with the adminstration of justice and cause a good deal of inconvenience. He therefore himself ogered a suggestion by way of amendment that the Section could be so altered as to make it obligatory on the court to direct that the accused be furnished with a copy of such part if any of the statement as the court thought it expedient to furnish in the interests of justice.

Mr. Rangachari supported the amendment of Mr. Agnihotri.

Sir Moncrief Smith opposed the amendment.

MR. AGNIHOTRI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Pyarilal supported the amendment pointing out that courts existed for the administration of justice and whatever amount of time was spent, the judgment must be mature and genuine.

Mr. Ginwalla in further supporting the amendment, contended that the police did not know what witnesses they were going to call and if furnishing of statement to accused was made incumbent, they would know what witnesses they ought to call and they would be more careful and more honest in recording statements.

Sir Malcolm Hailey opposed the amendment.

Mr. Vali Mohamed Hussainali opposed amendments as in his opinion it was not advisable in the interests of justice to give the accused of the whole statement of prosecution witness. At the same time he thought that in ordinary cases copies of extracts from the statement should be given to the accused. Messrs. Seshagiri Iyer and Nandlal further supported the amendment while Mr. Haigh strongly opposed it.

At this stage Mr. Samaldas advised the house to reject the amendment and later to support an amendment which would embody the view expressed by Mr. Hussanally namely that in ordinary cases copies of extracts from the statement should be made avialable to the accused but in other cases for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, request for copies could be disallowed. The house then divided and by thirty eight votes to thirty-six carried the amendment of Mr. Agnihotri namely that it should be obligatory on the trying magistrate to allow the accused in all cases inspection witnesses before the police inspection of the whole statement made by the course of enquiry. tA the request of the Home Member further consideration of this clause relating to the use of such statements as evidence was postponed in order to enable the Government to consider the advisability of some proviso to it. This was agreed to. The discussion then turned on clause 34 relating to power to record statements and confessions. The bill provided that this power should be in the hands of first class and second class magistrates especially power by local government in this behalf.

On the motion of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith presidency magistrates also were included in the list of those who may be empowered to record statements and confessions.

On behalf of Dr. Gour an amendment was moved by Mr. Subrahmanyam that a magistrate might record a confession only if he has any reason to believe that the person making it was not bound to make it and that if he did so it was made voluntarily.

Mr. Tomkinson accepted this amendment.

Mr. Rungachari moved that oral statements made to magitrates by persons shall not be admissible in evidence against them unless they amounted to a confession. Sir Mohammed Shafi opposed the amendment which was lost. The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly met after lunch Sir Malcolm Hailey presented the report of the Select Committee on the official Secrets Bill which is unanimous except for a minute of dissent by Mr. K. C. Neogy on spying and restriction on the trial of offences.

On the motion of Mr. Hullah the following six members were nominated to serve on the Joint Committee on the bill to provide funds for development and marketting of cotton. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Ujagar Singh Bedi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Captain Sassoon, Mr. J. N. Mukerjee and the mover (Mr. Hullah.)

The discussion of the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code was resumed. The Government accepted a series of amendments moved by Mr. Rangachariar. By these amendments it was provided that if a police officer while making investigations on reasonable grounds believed that anything necessary for the purpose of investigation might be found in any place he must record in writing (but not in diary) the grounds of his belief before making the search. If he was unable to conduct the search in person he might after recording in writing the reason or so doing require any officer subordinate to him to make the search. Copies of any record made by the investigating officer in this connection should forthwith be sent to the nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offience and the owner or occupier of the place searched should on application be furnished with a copy of the same on payment or free of cost as the Magistrate thought fit. Copies of the charge sheets should on application be furnished to the accused persons before the commencement of the enquiry or trial gistrate had special reason to give them free of cost.

Several other amendments were moved, among others, by Messrs. Seshagiri Tyer and provided they paid for the same unless Ma-Agnihotri, all of which were lost.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

So far over 150 amendments dealing with forty six clauses or 190 sections have been disposed of.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. Rangachariar occupied the chair. The discussion of the Cantonments House Accommodation Bill was resumed.

Mr. Hussainally moved an amendment, the object of which was that two members nominated by the owner on the Committee of Arbitration, appointed in the event of disagreement as to the amount of purchase money of a house which the Government was willing to purchase, need not be persons ordinarily resident and liable to pay taxes in the Cantonments.

Mr. Pyare Lall supported the amendment on the ground that in the event of Saddar bazars being separated from the Contenments which was under consideration, the owner would have to nominate hawkers or petty shopkeepers of the regimental bazars.

In order to minimize the discussion, Mr. Burdon suggested an amendment which the Government was willing to accept. His amendment gave the owner the choice of nominating the members from persons liable to pay taxes in the Cantonments and ordinarily resident therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof. The House accepted Mr. Burdon's amendment.

Some more amendments were moved by Mr. Hussainally on the line of views advocated by him in his dissenting minute to the Joint Committee's report. But all these were rejected.

Mr. Pyare Lal moved an addition of a proviso to the clause relating to the calculation of rent by the Committee of Arbitration. The proviso read, "provided that due allowance shall be made in respect of the cost to the lessee of maintaining the House in a state of reasonable repair during the period of lease."

Mr. Burdon accepted the amendment as providing the omission due to oversight. The House adopted the amendment. When all the clauses of the Bill had been agreed to Messrs. Pyare Lal and Hussainally thanked Government for the Bill which was just and at generous measure.

Mr. Burdon acknowledging observed that thanks were really due to Sir Godfrey Fell, his predecessor for the reforms. The Assembly then passed the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill as amended by it.

COTTON TRANSPORT BILL.

Mr. Innes moved for consideration of the Joint Committee's report on the Cotton Transport Bill and said that it had been in the hands of the members for some time. The measure was solely intended to remove the evil of mixing cotton. At this stage the amendments were taken up for consideration. Mr. Agnihotri moved that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. It had a mixed reception in the country and it had not emerged from the Joint Committee in an acceptable form and was capable of further improvement.

Mr. Innes said, the objection taken by Mr. Agnihotri was to the whole principle and the scheme of the Bill. The Select Committee had proceeded on the assumption that by committing the Bill to it the House had accepted the principal of the Bill. It was entirely untrue to say that the Bill would injure the interest of the growers on the other hand it was intended to benefit the growers by putting an end to the fraud and dishonesty which deceived by putting short staple for long staple and mixing them. The Bill was intended to maintain the reputation of the best cotton of India and he repudiated the statement that it had been undertaken in the interest of the mill-owners.

After the motion that Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee was rejected the House proceeded to discuss half a dozen amendments of which Mr. Agnihotri gave notice. Three of them were discussed and rejected.

On the motion of Mr. Innes, the House passed the Cotton Transport Bill and adjourned till to-morrow.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A Press Communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency Bombay dated 31st January says:—At the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, 30th January, tenders for Bills for Rs. 50,000 at 16 17/32d. per rupee, and Rs. 50,000 at 16½d. per rupee, deferreds for Rs. 5,00,000 at 16 17/32d. per rupee and Rs. 5,00,000 at 16½ d. per rupee, and for Immediates for Rs. 15,00,000 at 16 19/32d. per rupee and Rs. 45,00,000 at 16 9/16d. per rupee were accepted in full. Deferreds at 16 15/32d. per rupee received an allotment of 4 lakhs. 75 lakhs will be offered for sale next week with no intermediates.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

A party of over 50 of the members visited the Durbar Hall at Government House Malabar Hill on Sunday the 28th January in order to study the mural painting recently executed there by the School of Art. The visit was conducted by Captain W.E. Gladstone Solomon, the Principal of the School. The party met at the school and saw the cartoons and mural paintings there first and then proceeded to Government House where Captain Solomon explained the paintings more in detail. The visit ended with a vote of thanks to Captain Solomon for his kindness in conducting the party and an expression of the appreciation of the work which had been done under the supervision on the wails of the Durbar Hall and also of the School of Art in Hornby Road.

SPORTING NEWS.

MADRAS RACES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNIOR PLATE:—Distance, 1 mile.

Mr. Ahmed Hayamy's MOYEED 8-8 White ..... 1.
Mr. Ebrahim's ORNATE 9-2 Ameen ..... 2.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's SUGGAR 8-12 Mujeed 3.
Rajah of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE 7-5 Bona ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 26 win Rs. 19 Rs. 69 places.

PERSIAN PLAE:—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ahmed Hayamy's KLETITOR 8-0 White ..... 1.
Agnabas Ali's SILVER PRINCE 7-13 Fozard ..... 2.
Sir Haji Ismail Sait's QUANTITY 9-12 3.
Tote paid Rs. 24 win Rs. 16 Rs. 24 Rs. 23 places.

SCURRY PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's MISS TWISTUM 8-7 Goolam Mahmed ..... 1.
Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC 9-2 Bland ..... 2.
Mr. Nugent Grant's CARREAR 9-2 White ..... 3.
Mr. Pogose's SAN FAIRY Ann 9-7 Meekings ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 111 win Rs. 39 Rs. 25 places.

RAMNAD PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Goolam Hoosein Essaji's JOVIAL 1-5 Aldridge ..... 1.
Mr. A. M. Mahdi and Captain Balasavaraj Urs' BLACK ROCK 7-0 H. Mequade 2.
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's TODY 8-0, Fozard ..... 3.
Maharajah of Mysore's MA CAP 9-2 Bland 4.
Tote paid Rs. 45 win Rs. 19 Rs. 24 Rs. 21 places.

MERCHANTS CUP:—Distance 1 mile 2 furlong.

Mr. J. S. Harper's SHIP BISCUIT 8-0 Meekings ..... 1.
Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj was HIGH ROAD 8-10 Mequade ..... 2.
Mr. T. M. Ross' WEE DOTE 9-1 Bland 3.
Maharajah of Nawanagars' MARBY 8-11 Riley ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 43 win Rs. 18 Rs. 38 Rs. 16 places.

DELHI PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Nugent Grant's TURBULENCE 8-11 Traham ..... 1.
Mr. Pogoses RA'G 9-12 Meekings 2.
Maharajah of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 8-11 Bona. ..... 3.
John Charlton's TOY SYMPHONY 8-8 Bland ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 259 win Rs. 72 Rs. 25 Rs. 43 Places.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Scottish Cup replays resulted as follows:—

Third Lanark 2, Vale of Leven 1; Peebles Rovers 0, Hibernians 3.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Newcastle (Natal).—Before moderate attendance, the M. C. C. met The Northern Districts. The ground was water-logged and the match started at three o'clock. At the close of the play the Northern Districts had made 135 for 3 wickets.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA Jan. 31.

Owing to the political situation and uncertain exchange jute shares have lacked outside support with even the usual daily fluctuations inClive and Howrah wanting. Cottons have declined for want of support. Muir mills however marked a rise of some thirty points. Coal section remains lifeless with little doing. A little more has been done in tea but transactions have been of small dimensions. Miscellaneous and industrial groups have only come in for a moderate turnover. War bonds continue weak. Following were closnig quotations:

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds 1927 99/6.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 322.

Railways:—Ahmadpore Katwa Railway 49.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton pref 100, Dunbar 294, Keshoram 8/12 Muir Mills 382.

Jute:—Benjamin 4/8, Clive 34, Empire 51/2, Howrah 41/12, Orient 168.

Coal:—Barabooni 15/12, Bengal 794, Borrea pref 79, Chatabar 7/6, Nazira 8/4 Pench Consolidate (fully paid) 3.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 4/2, Home Pipe and Concrete Construction annas 12, Indian Iron and Steels 52, Peaces Slipway 1/8, Russa Engineering ordinary 36, Hoogly Flour 39/2, British India Corporation ordinary 8/6, do deferred 18/4, Rajshahi Tannery 3/10, Calcutta Oil and Cake 2/8, Smastipore Sugar 10/2.

Tea:—Godlabararee 25, Rutema Tea 7, Tumsong 15/8, Sapoi 14/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and half pence and the demand bills were one shilling four and seventeen thirty pence.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY has received instruction from Mr. Heath to sell the whole of his Race Horses on TUESDAY morning, the sixth of February at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

The horses will be sold without reserve and with their engagements in the Bombay Races and Poona Country Bred Derby and Legar, 1923.

CATALOGUES will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the above Agency at 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, who will also be pleased to act for Clients unable to attend the sale.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February ., 1923.

THE DRAFT TREATY,

The terms of the Draft Treaty of Lausanne come as a bitter disappointment to all who care for the good name of England in the East, and who had hoped that even now, at the eleventh hour, the generous posture which alone can make for reconciliation would be adopted by the rulers of "the greatest Mohammedan empire" in the world. They are obvious products of the same order of ideas which led first to the alliance with the Russian Czardom and afterwards to the atrocious Greek campaign. We had hoped that England would have learnt from many warnings—the downfall of the Czardom and of Venizelos, the callapse of Greece, the Turkish victories—that the pan-"Christian" policy adopted by her rulers for the last quarter of a century is based on no secure foundation of realities; and we still preserve that hope to the extent of thinking that the English people will withstand the purpose of a section of their rulers.

The attempt to throw the blame for all the failure of the Conference upon the Turks seems to us inadmissible, because the Turks have never altered their demands, which were perfectly well-known to the men who made the Covenant of Mudania and to the men who invited the Turkish delegation to Lausanne. At Mudania there was unquestionably a promise given of treatment much more generous than is to be found in the petty haggling and (by implication) even occasionally offensive terms now offered in the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turks have every right, it seems to us, to say that they have been deceived and cheated, a better right, at any rate, than Lord Curzon has to call the Turks *intransigeant* for sticking to their colours. We would warn our Indian readers not to attach too much importance to alarmist telegrams, of the "Times" special service, which appear in the columns of our morning contemporary. Knowing something of the source in Turkey from which ch informaion is derived, one cannot but regard it as "tendencious." One statement, however, we have noticed in it, which is only too likely to be accurate—i.e., that Mustafa Kemal is misinformed as to the state of India, and counts on more support from Indians than it is in their power to furnish. That comes of the lack of free communication between Nationalist Turkey and this country, and, still more, of the claim of irresponsible Indians, who have been away from India for years, to represent this country in a deputation to Angora. On the other hand, we are certain that if, as seems to be the case, the British Government are counting upon armed support in Irak and Arabia, in the event of war with Nationalist Turkey, they are as much deceived as is Mustafa Kemal in expecting anything like a general rising of the Indian Muslims in the said event. It is to the Government of India that the Muslims must look in such an event; and it is to bring pressure on the Government of India to support their cause that their efforts must and will be directed.

What is the attitude of the Government of India towards the Treaty of Lausanne? And what will be their attitude, supposing war should come of it? We believe that it is in their power to prevent war at this minute by merely stating that India cannot cooperate with the British Government in such a venture, if the claim to Mosul is maintained and the economic and "nationalities" clauses of the Treaty are not altered. If the Government of India take the Asiatic standpoint at this juncture, standing firmly by the people in their hour of trial, not only will they save much needless misery and bloodshed; they will also have secured for India, Government and people, the first genuine instalment of Swaraj.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya (The National College) of Bombay completes its second year of existence to-day. It is the premier educational institution in the city, conducted on purely national lines, and owes its genesis to the Non-Cooperation movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi two years ago. It is still, so to say, in its infancy, but, as is revealed in the report of Principal Puntambekar, its career so far holds out hopes of a bright future. No doubt the number of pupils on the roll shows a falling off from the original record, but that was what was to be expected from the expansion of the activities of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth. Moreover, lack of a building of its own and of facilities for indoor and outdoor games is a great stumbling-block in the rapid progress of the institution. But we have every confidence that the patriotic public of Bombay will not long allow the institution to suffer from these handicaps and that it will come to the rescue of the Mahavidyalaya and place it on a financially sound footing. The institution is conducted on lines which must appeal to every sensible educationist and patriotic Indian. As Principal Puntambekar observes in his report, an attempt is being made in it to impart education in its true sense: "The pupil is no longer considered as all brain but also as much heart, if not more. He is considered as a whole. The wholeness of the pupil, his physical, mental and moral health, is the object of National Education." For that reason he is taught the dignity of all labour, more especially of manual labour. Training in industrial (chemical) arts is given to half the number, and liberal arts have been selected, which are doubly useful—profitable to the learner and helpful to the nation in its struggle for its freedom. Feelings of pupils instead of being deadened or corrupted by a rigid course of studies mechanically taught are being kept fresh and warm by a type of education, cultural as well as didactic." Special emphasis is laid on specialised courses of study in Social Sciences. Languages, Natural Science and Commerce. The department of Applied or Industrial Chemistry, under the direction of Prof. N. M. Bhathena, is doing very useful work. For the expansion and proper equipment of the laboratory attached to this department, half a lakh of rupees are urgently needed. But even much more than this is the need of the College for independent premises, and a permanent capitalised fund to meet current expenses. At present the institution is being financed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, but the funds in the hands of the Committee being limited it cannot be expected to be the main prop of the College for long. The rich and philanthropic public of Bombay should take upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining this premier national institution. The College, when properly developed, will serve as a model for all educational institutions in the country. The authorities of the College are appealing for a fund of five lakhs to enable them to have premises of their own and for other urgent needs. It should not be difficult in a city like Bombay to subscribe this amount. We hope the response of the public will be both prompt and generous.

Notes of the Day

Prohibition in America.

Anglo-Indian journals, anxious to defen the indefensible excise policy of the Government in this country, are wont to seek to silence the prohibitionists by representing that prohibition in America has proved a failure. How far their attempts are based on a misreading, if not a misrepresentation, of facts, has been proved times without number. A fresh testimony to the success of prohibition in America comes from a source, the authority of which is unimpeachable. Miss Jane Adams, the eminent American social worker, speaking at the Social Service League meeting on Tuesday showed what immense good prohibition has done in America. In Chicago about a third of the city prison was closed because there were no prisoners to fill it with, a large ward in the hospital, where cases of accidents owing to drunkenness were brought in, was closed and factory workers brought home large sums of money. The material condition of the people, she added, had improved very much. In the villages more than in the cities, prohibition had done greater good to the people. Prisons were empty there and crime was less and prosperity had increased. No doubt there was some illicit traffic in drink, but in spite of it prohibition was doing great good to the people. As for the people becoming teetotalers she said the middle-aged people who were accustomed to drink could not easily give up the habit, but a young generation of teetotalers was growing up and gradually such people would increase in number. But the fact was, Miss Jane Adams said, that Europeans who went to America did not like prohibition, and the Americans had some difficulty in dealing with these people. This explains to a great extent the attempt made in certain quarters to ridicule the working of the prohibition law in America.

The Assembly and Labour Legislation.

The rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the amendments moved by Mr. Joshi with a view to make the new legislation regarding Indian mines more acceptable from the point of view of Indian Labour, shows to what extent the "representatives" of the people are anxious to safeguard the interests of the masses. Mr. Joshi asked that the employees' representatives on the Mining Boards should be two instead of one and that such representatives be chosen after consultation with Labour organisations if such exist and that, as far as the Mining Committees are concerned, the local Governments should nominate the employees' representatives on them after consulting the Labour organisations. Mr. Innes in arguing that in the former case the increase in the representation of employees would weaken the technical knowledge of the Board and that, as regards the latter, the Mining Labour was not sufficiently educated and organised for the purpose, merely begged the question. The attitude of the Government and the majority of the Assembly towards the question of hours of work was no less unsympathetic and unsatisfactory. The Bill as passed lays down the limit of 54 hours below ground. This may not seem to be very hard on the miners. But having regard to the fact that in actual practice the miners have not seldom to work continuously in the mines for three or four days, sleeping at night underground, Mr. Joshi was not wrong in contending that the new legislation did not in any way remedy the evil of long hours of work. As he said, under the Act it is open to a workman to work the weekly limit of 54 hours in three days working 18 hours a day, which would be highly injurious to his health.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Association.

It is becoming increasingly evident to all who wish well of Labour that the first essential of any improvement in the conditions in which it lives is organisation. It is only when any section of Labour is well organised that it is able to secure the redress of the grievances under which it is labouring. Failure in organisation at the last moment has many a time wrecked the efforts of Labour to assert its demands, which were on the point of being conceded. The employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway appear to realise the importance of organisation among themselves as a preliminary to the redress of the many wrongs from which they have been suffering for years. They have formed an association of their own, with Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel as President and Mr. Manilal Kothari as Hon. General Secretary. The report of the progress of the Association during the last six months of its existence shows that the association is not only becoming increasingly popular with the rank and file of railway employees, but is also vigorously pressing the grievances of the employees to the notice of the Railway management and trying in other ways too to improve their lot.

Improving the Morale.

It is worthy of note that both the President and the Secretary have been laying emphasis on the need of all employees working with a strict sense of honesty and in a manner calculated to advance the interests both of the railway administration and the public. They have also been inculcating the need of strict observance of the discipline of the service and of making every effort to render the service more and more efficient. In a word, while pressing for a redress of their just grievances the members of the Association are also called upon to try to improve the moral tone of the service, so that every one concerned, the employees, the employer and the general public, may be benefited thereby. They are asked to treat the travelling and trading public with all consideration and courtesy. It is pointed out to them that if the staff could successfully protect the public property against pilferages and thefts, the huge sums of money which would be saved could be conveniently spent by the Company for the improvement of the condition of the service. The necessity of Indians working in a spirit of harmony and cooperation with the Anglo-Indian staff is also impressed on the employees. The service suffers greatly at present from serious inequalities in the matter of pay, prospects, leave rules, privileges and concessions. The retrenchment axe is also coming down most mercilessly on the subordinate ranks, while the few on the higher rungs of the ladder are immune from touch. In these circumstances, it becomes the duty of all employees of the Company, especially those in subordinate ranks, to strengthen their Association and thus their own cause by joining the Association, which has its headquarters in Ahmedabad, in as large numbers as possible. Every employee must realise that in unity lies his strength.

Education in Baroda.

The report on the Public Instruction in Baroda State for the year 1919-20, a copy of which was sent to us a few days ago, is one more proof—if a proof were needed—of how the complaints of the public hardly produce any impression in India on the authorities concerned. Times without number has the Press complained of dilatoriness in the issue of annual administration reports—without avail. We wonder if the Baroda authorities will realise that an annual report, published nearly two years after the expiry of the period dealt with, as is the case with the present report, will excite at the most only an antiquarian interest. Events in India are progressing with a rapid speed; and such belated reports do not fail to remind one of the doctor after death. To take this report as an illustration, the last two years have witnessed a sudden and dramatic transformation in the educational world. The stimulus given, both to educational theory and practice, by the Sadler Commission Report and still more by the non-cooperation movement and its lofty ideals, has been so powerful that everybody is now talking and thinking of educational reform and reconstruction. The report, however, is even now, in some respects, a document well-worth careful study. It shows how the difficulties in the introduction of free and compulsory education are more apparent than real, and how they vanish when we acually proceed with the work in right earnest. One reads with pleasant surprise that people in Baroda now come forward with contributions towards the cost of school buildings, donate funds for opening new English schools and for expanding existing ones and present large sums of money for meeting various educational needs. Supported wholeheartedly by His Highness' Government and encouraged by public appreciation and cooperation, the Department, too, has been supplementing the familiar contrivance of imparting education through the teacher by a variety of more interesting methods. A well-equipped museum, an interesting picture gallery, and libraries, stationary as well as travelling, and circulating more than quarter of a million books annually—all these are doing very useful service in the spread of knowledge and enlightenment.

An Example To Be Followed.

The Baroda Government are also endeavouring to make education useful. The Kalabhavan or the technological institute at Baroda has been doing invaluable service to the cause of technical education; it attracts numerous students from the far-off Punjab and the U. P.; in fact, the overwhelming majority of students at the institute come from British territory. We hope the recent rumours about the impending closure of the institute are baseless. But higher industrial education alone is not the concern of the Department. It is trying to develop primary industrial schools as well. The Amreli Industrial School, which combines manual training, science teaching and trade instruction along with the subjects of the primary school has proved to be, to judge from willing attendance of boys and the examination results, an extremely successful experiment; and the State has, therefore, sanctioned the expansion of four other primary school into primary industrial schools to teach weaving, carpentary and agriculture, at an estimated annual cost of more than Rs. 32,000. And this brings us to the most salient feature of the Report, namely, the sudden fall of 22.695 in attendance at the primary schools and the consequent necessity of imposing fines to the extent of Rs. 1,10,770. The report tries to attribute this to high prices and epidemics and assigns the blame to ignorant parents of the cultivating and labouring classes "who are naturally prone to withdraw their children from what they regard as unprofitable labour in the schools in order that they might use them for profitable labour in the fields." We finding nothing to blame in the conduct of the 'ignorant' parents; for is not primary education, as it is imparted at present, really unprofitable? The secondary education at least enables the recipients to earn something by way of clerical work; but what has been gained for the primary education student, if when he leaves the school, he has to make his own living? He is still able to do nothing for which anybody will pay him a farthing. Nay, he develops a feeling of contempt for the humble manual avocation which his father follows, and to which he has ultimately to return. It is the uselessness of the present system of primary education that is mainly responsible for the fall in attendance. When the report itself observes that *pari passu* with his heavy fall in attendance at the primary schools there was an encouraging increase in willing attendance at the primary industrial schools, one fails to see how one can come to any other conclusion. We are afraid this phenomenon of people paying large amounts of fine and thus defying the operation of Compulsory Education Act is almost certain to be repeated in course of time in Bombay too when the new Act begins to operate. The only remedy of providing against it is the transformation of primary schools into primary industrial schools. Baroda has set the example; will British India follow?

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER.

CAN FAMINE BE PREVENTED?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II*

I have been out this morning to visit a distant village on the banks of the River Nagar. As this village may be taken to be a miniature picture of some of the more favourably situated parts of the whole district, where distress is not so acute as elsewhere, I shall put down full particulars and mention details, however small and seemingly insignificant. For, in such work as this, each individual has a distinct personality of his own, made up of hopes and fears, anxieties and sorrows, differing from those of any one else and felt acutely only by the individual himself. Each person has also, if life is worth living at all, his own joys which give solace to existence. I shall have to deal with the darker aspects of the picture in these present sketches, but it must never be forgotten that there is still brightness in much that we see each day. But what is not feared by all the workers is this, that, if famine comes, then even this last touch of brightness, which makes life bearable, may disappear, and nothing but unrelieved misery may remain.

The village we were seeking was reached at last by a long river-journey. As it has the water running past its houses throughout the whole year, its power of recovery from the disaster of last September has been much greater than that of villages which have no river near them. The inhabitants of this village were Musalmans, and within a quarter of a mile of their fields we found a large fishing station, which was marked by boats and weirs and nets and flocks of fighting birds. Along the side of the river, in the soft mud, some vegetables were growing, and on the low-lying land a crop of mustard seed looked yellow and bright and gave a touch of joy to the landscape. A portion of the soil round had been carefully ploughed, and some green shorts were already appearing. At first sight, the prospect was far more prosperous and hopeful than anything we had noticed hitherto, and it seemed as if we should not find any great distress. But a more careful investigation showed how much there was yet to be done. Nevertheless, it might be anticipated that such a place as this would be able to escape the famine, which appeared to be impending elsewhere. That was the opinion of the workers, who knew the village well.

The name of the village was Madhokhuls, and before the terrible disaster came it had contained eight households in all. In the first house, there was a widow named Lajuban, who was living quite alone. In the second household, there was a family of three persons—two women, and a man who supported them. The third household consisted of six persons, two of whom were little children. The fourth family had five members, of whom two were children. In the fifth house, there were six members, the father had recently died, leaving two boys and a girl. The sixth household was a large one; there were eight members, many of whom were quite young. In the seventh house, a man, who was the support of the household, had recently died, leaving five members in the family behind him. The eighth family of four members had not returned at all, after the flood, because there had been no place to reside in. They were staying in a neighbouring village, full of anxiety, and they could not sleep for until their house should be rebuilt.

The village was fortunately on a piece of rising ground and had therefore partly escaped. But six of the houses had been destroyed by the flood, and we saw two of these in the process of rebuilding. Out of 22 cattle, five had been destroyed at the time of the disaster. The rest had managed to escape. They were, however, in a miserable condition owing to lack of fodder. As in every other part of the district, the whole crop had been ruined and only the straw remained.

The villagers gave me a vivid story of the way they had managed to escape during those terrible days when the waters were rising on every hand. As I have said, this village itself is on a tiny plot of risng ground. At first, they hoped that their houses would be spared. But when the waters rose higher and higher, some of the villagers immediately escaped in a boat and reached the railway embarkment. The rest of them constructed hastily a platform out of bamboos and then crowded themselves upon it. They saw one after another of their houses sinking down into the waters, and they were afraid that the platform itself would give way. The night time was full o anxiety, and they could not sleep for fear. After great suffering, they were taken away at last in boats, which came to the rescue, and thus reached railway embarkment. There, they had spent days of misery before their return.

When the waters had finally subsided, they found that every house had been rendered unsafe and many had been altogether swept away. They set to work to repair those that remained, and to prop them up with bamboos. Meanwhile, they were obliged to crowd themselves into the few buildings that were still available for habitation. I went into each house in this small village and examined them in detail, and I could see with my own eyes what a wretched state they were in. The women came out, turning their faces away from me for the sake of purdah, but at the same time inviting me to enter. Two of the senior members of the village had died, owing to the sufferings and exposure, and their children were pointed out to me. The whole scene brought pain to the mind, when I came to see it thus in detail.

Yet there were none of the signs of acute hunger and bodily emaciation which I had seen elsewhere. All the same, there was

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of Jan. 30.

TERROR-STRICKEN DUBLIN.

EXPLOSION OF HOUSES.

HELPLESSNESS OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Republican swoop on the city of Dublin and their wholesale destruction of property, last night has caused widespread alarm and nervous apprehension. There is good reason for believing that the next few months may witness an intensified form of Republican terrorism. The Republicans continue to amass arms and ammunition secretly and manufacture bombs and landmines. The latter effect the most appalling havoc and in almost every instance they have successfully exploded. Two houses were mined last night and completely demolished in a few minutes. In view of repeated outrages in very heart of the capital the public are asking if Government forces are strong enough to give adequate protection. Everything seems chaotic, but it is generally hoped that with the reshuffling proceeding in the army things will improve. President Cosgrave admitted in the Dail this afternoon that certain Government officials had been suspended for suspected complicity with the Irregulars.—Reuter.

PLUNKET'S HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

The residence of Sir Horace Plunket near Dublin was burned down by armed rebels to-day after the occupants had been ejected. The rebels also burned the residence of Senator Lord Mayo at Straffan and the premises belonging to Major Barrow at Milestown, South Louth, after ejecting the occupants. The Knock Bridge post office was treated similarly.

A column of forty-two Irregulars has been captured near Fermoy.—Reuter.

IRREGULARS BLOW UP HOUSES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Rebels in Dublin carried out a series of attacks on the houses of a number of State officials, relatives of Ministers and directors and staff of the Press last night. Some were blown up and others set on fire. Explosions shook the city.—Reuter.

REPRISALS FOR KIDNAPPING SENATOR BAGWELL.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Following the kidnapping of Senator Bagwell from Dublin last night, General Hogan has issued a proclamation threatening puitive action against several of the irregulars' fellow-conspirators now in custody and otherwise, unless Sevator Bagwell is released within forty-eight hours.—Reuter.

COTTON SPINNING TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A ballot of the American section of the Cotton Spinning Trade has failed to give the necessary eighty per cent majority for the suggested continuance of the curtailment of output to 4 days a week, thus leaving the trade free to act as it pleases. Seventy-three and a half per cent. voted in favour of and nine and a half per cent against the continuance and seventeen per cent abstained from voting. The Committee, however, by 37 votes against four, has decided to recommend the continuance.—Reuter.

TWO NEW TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The department of ovrseas Trade advertise that they intend to appoint at an early date two additional Trade Commissioners, one to be stationed in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, on a salary of eight hundred sterling rising by 25 sterling annually to thousand sterling in addition to annual allowances and bonus amounting to six hundred and fifty sterling for Calcutta and eight hundred and fifty for Bombay which will be liable to variation in accordance with the fluctuations of the exchange and the cost of living. The posts are temporary at present but a permanent establishment will be considered later. Candidates must be able to speak Hindustani and first hand knowledge of the conditions in India is essential.

CABINET MEETING.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day and considered the report made by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his negotiations in the United States for the funding of the British debt. The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.—(B. O. W.)

SPANIARDS IN MOORISH HANDS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Madrid.—A message from Melilla states that General Navarro and other high officers who were captured by the Moors on the occasion of the Spanish disaster last year have been ransomed and arrived at Melilla. They were treated most harshly. Navarro was employed in carrying stones and other material for the construction of roads and houses. He was chained to a wall at night with iron ring round his neck. Numerous prisoners died of neglected wounds, others succumbed to the bastinado.—Reuter.

DISAPPOINTING TERMS.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 29 8-25 p.m.
Recd. Jan. 31 4-30 p.m.

The text of the draft treaty handed for information to the Turkish delegation consists of three parts and 9 annexes. Several questions rejected by Turkey as also others which have never formed the subject of discussion figure in the text. The new treaty constituting a new revised and corrected edition of the Treaty of Sevres with an additional chapter can in no case be accepted by Turkey. The first part concerns frontiers: With Bulgaria, from the mouth of the Rezvaya to the junction-point of the frontiers of Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece. With Greece, the left bank of the Maritza, leaving Karaghach to Greece. The treaty provides a demilitarized zone of 15 kilometers on each side of the frontier of Thrace. For Syria, the frontier defined by the Franco-Turkish agreement of 1921; for Irak, that which shall be determined by the Council of the League of Nations. The sovereignty of Greece over the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean other than Imbros and Tenedos, notably over Lemnos Samothrace, Mitylene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria, is confirmed. Except when expressly stipulated to the contrary in the present treaty, islands situated less than three miles from the Asiatic coasts remain under Turkish sovereignty. The Hellenic Government undertakes not to use as a naval base or to fortify Mitylene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria. It will be forbidden for Greek military aircraft to fly over the territory of the coast of Anatolia. Reciprocally the Turkish Government will forbid its military aviators to fly over the said islands. The Hellenic military forces in the said islands shall be limited to the normal contingent for military service which may be trained on the spot as well as a force of gendarmerie and police proportionate to that for the 'ensemble' of Greek territory. Imbros and Tendeos remaining under Turkish sovereignty shall enjoy a special organisation giving every guarantee to the native non-Muslim population. A police recruited among the natives shall be placed at the orders of the local administration.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

The Stipulations between Greece and Turkey with regard to the exchange of populations are not applicable to the inhabitants of Imbros and Tenedos. Turkey renounces the Dodecanese with the islets dependent thereon and Castellizzo in favour of Italy. Turkey renounces all rights and titles of whatever nature over or concerning territories situated outside the frontiers provided by the present treaty, and islands other than those over which her sovereignty is acknowledged by this treaty. She recognises the arrangements which were or shall be made concerning the attribution of independence or any other regime of such territories or islands. The renunciation of Turkish rights over Egypt and the Sudan shall take effect from the date Nov., 5, 1914. Turkey shall recognise the British annexation from the same date. Turkish subjects remaining domiciled in Cyprus shall acquire British nationality to the exclusion of Ottoman nationality. The rights and privileges reserved to the Sultan in Libya by the treaty of Lausanne 1912 are and remain definitely abolished. Turke undertakes to recognise the treaties and conventions concluded by the other contracting Powers who fought by the side of Turkey and to accept the arrangements which have been or may be made concerning the territories of the former German Empire

FRESH SHACKLES ON TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

CAPITULATIONS ABROGATED IN PRINCIPLE!

BOLSTERING UP LEAGUE.

NO REPARATIONS FROM GREECE.

(Special Cables to "The Chronicle" and Reuter's Service.)

The draft Treaty with Turkey was presented to the Turkish delegation on Wednesday. The principal provisions are:—Turkey to denounce all claims to Egypt and Sudan and all political legislative and administrative action over nationals of territories detached from Turkey.

Chief among the military clauses are demilitarisation of both banks of the Dardanelles to a depth of 15 kilometres on either side, including certain islands belonging to Greece, and either side of the frontier from the Aegean to the Black Sea within a zone of 15 kilometres on either side. There shall be complete freedom of Straits to merchantmen and non-military aircraft under certain conditions and to warships and military aircraft in peace time. An International Commission will be established with a Turkish President to supervise the observance of these rules and Turkey is allowed to maintain a garrison of 12,000 in Constantinople.

The Capitulations are abrogated in principle; Turkey has to pay 15 million Turkish gold pounds by way of reparations and Turkey and Greece to renounce reciprocal demands in this respect. The Ottoman Public Debt is cancelled up to November 1st 1914 and it is divided between Turkey and the States which separated themselves from the Ottoman Empire.

In the event of violation of the Military Convention, the Allies have right conjointly to intervene with the aid of the League.

Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and to recognise the new States in the frontiers thus fixed. No power or jurisdiction, political legislative or administrative shall be exercised by Turkey outside Turkish territory over subjects of territory placed under the sovereignty or protectorate of other powers and over subjects of territory detached from Turkey. It is understood that the present Treaty in no way impairs the spiritual prerogatives of religious authorities of the various creeds. The contractin parties in agreement abolish the fiscal an judicial capitulations. A special conventi concluded on this subject dating from to day shall have the same force as the ar rangement figuring in this treaty. Moroccan and Tunisian subjects will be subject Turkey to the same regime as other Frenc subjects; Libian (i.e. Tripolitan) subjects to the same regime as other Italian subjects.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES

LAUSANNE, Jan. 31, 12-45 p.m.

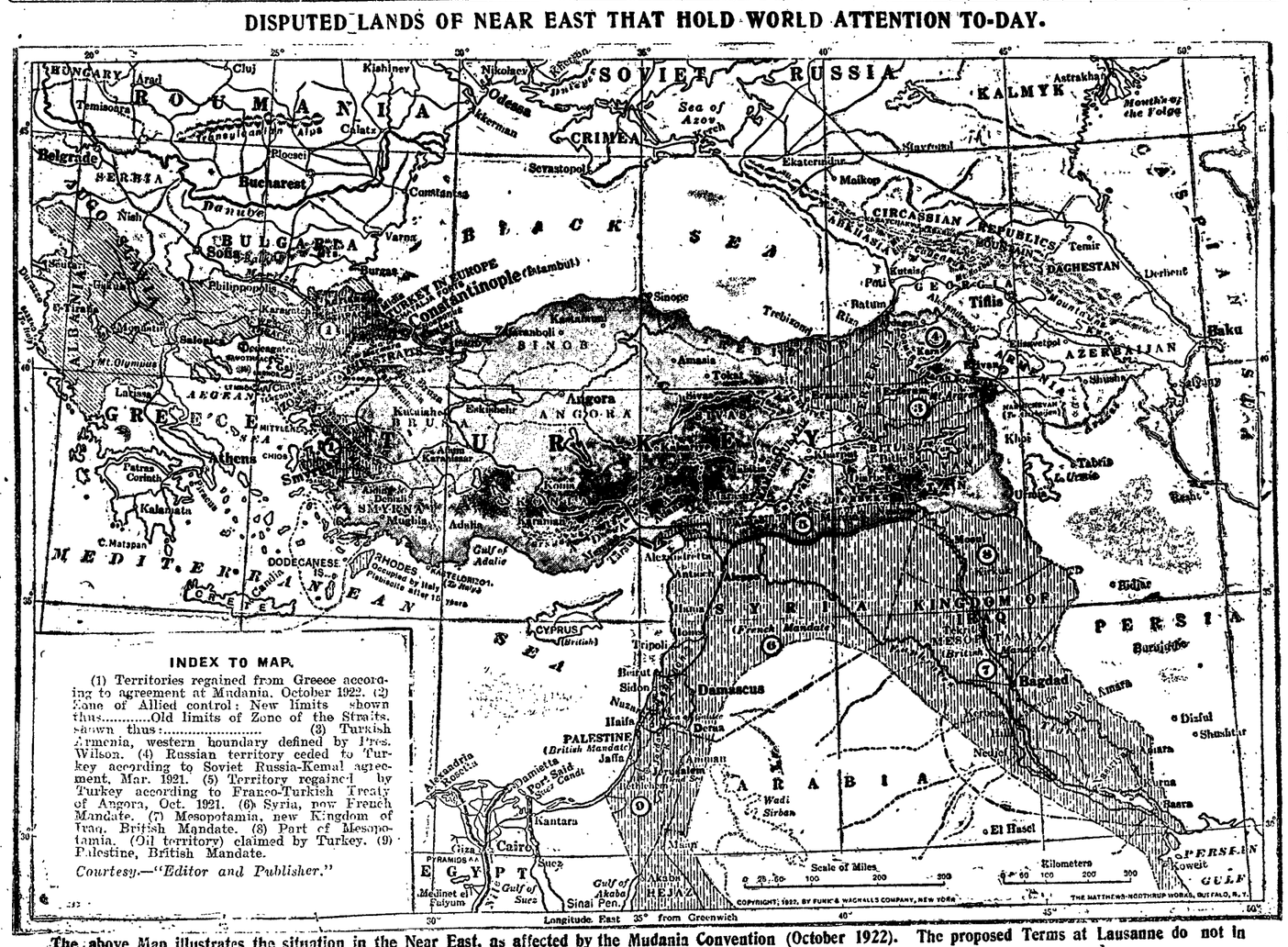
The economic clauses of the treaty include numerous stipulations flatly unfavourable to Turkey and devoting the thought of the Allies not wishing to renounce the former privileged position. Thus article 75 provides for the restitution by Turkey of imposts levied during the war on foreigners in virtue of the abolition of the Capitulations decreed in October 1914, the Allies refusing to recognise the juridical effects of the said abolition. By article 80 the Allies intend to create a privileged position for anonymous Ottoman companies with preponderating Allied interests, wishing thus to nullify the very spirit of the Ottoman legislation which had imposed the constitution of Ottoman companies precisely to prevent such privileged position. Article 81 provides that Turkey shall be obliged to liquidate the property and interests of the Central Powers wishing to force on Turkey spoliations contrary to international law. Article 91, drawn up in the same spirit as article 75 provides for the revision of sentences passed upon Allied subjects by Ottoman tribunals rendered competent by the abolition of the Capitulations. Article 94 provides among other things for the confirmation by Turkey of concessions granted to Allied subjects before the war even if the said concessions had not a final character. This strange stipulation has for its principal object the ratification of the Turkish Petroleum concession over the oil of Mosul. Article 95 wants to impose on Turkey the repurchase of railway enterprises in which Turkish or Allied interests do not preponderate. Article 97 provides, contrary to the fundamental principles of law, for the eventual annulment of concessions granted during the war by the Ottoman Government in the detached territories. Article 101 provides for the settlement of debts before the war between Turkish and Allied subjects reckoned Ottoman money at the normal rate of exchange, which is manifestly unfavourable to the Turkish subjects whose debts to foreigners are much larger than the debts of Allied subjects to Turks.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 30, 6 p.m.

The second part concerns nationalities. Turkish subjects established on detached territories become full subjects of the State to which the territory is ceded. Persons more than 18 years of age legally acquiring new nationality will be at liberty within the space of two years to "opt" for Turkish nationality or that of another State to which they are bound by race. Persons having exercised this right of option should within twelve months transfer their domicile to the State which they shall choose. Persons settled abroad shall also enjoy the right of option. The Contracting Parties shall offer no hindrance to the exercise of the right of option even in favour of quite another notionality. Non-Ottoman Jews settled in Palestine at the date when the Treaty comes into force shall be able to acquire Palestenian nationality by a simple declaration. Non-Muslim minorities shall enjoy freedom of travel and emigration. Difference of religion shall not militate against admission to public employment, duties and honours. No restriction shall be imposed on the use of any language, whether in private or commercial relations, or in matters of religion, the Press or public meetings. Appropriate facilities shall be given to Turkish subjects of a different language for the use of that language before the tribunals. Turkish subjects of the non-Muslim minorities shall have the right to create, direct and control charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other establishments for instruction and education. In the matter of public instruction Turkey shall accord to towns and districts where a considerable proportion of non-Muslims dwell, facilities for securing instruction in the primary schools in the children's own language. The Turkish language could not be obligatory. Minorities shall be assured of an equitable share of the public funds, which will be made over to the qualified representatives of the institutions concerned. Turkey agrees to make arrangements allowing the minorities to regulate their family and personal status according to the customs of each minority. Such arrangements shall be elaborated by a commission composed of an equal number of Turkish representatives and representatives of each minority interested. In case of difference Turkey and the Council of the League of Nations shall nominate in agreement an arbitration, chosen from among the European jurists. Turkey agrees that every member of the League of Nations shall have the right to call the attention of the Council to an infraction or danger of infraction of any of these obligations and the Council shall be able to proceed in such a manner and give such instructions as shall seem appropriate and efficacious. The rights recognised to the minorities in Turkey are equally recognised by Greece for the Muslims on her territory. On the Repartition of the Public Debt, and Reparations, the Allies maintain

Continued on next page.

DISPUTED LANDS OF NEAR EAST THAT HOLD WORLD ATTENTION TO-DAY.



INDEX TO MAP.

(1) Territories regained from Greece according to agreement at Mudania, October 1922. (2) Zone of Allied control: New limits shown thus.....Old limits of Zone of the Straits, shown thus:..... (3) Turkish Armenia, western boundary defined by Pres. Wilson. (4) Russian territory ceded to Turkey according to Soviet Russia-Kemal agreement, Mar. 1921. (5) Territory regained by Turkey according to Franco-Turkish Treaty of Angora, Oct. 1921. (6) Syria, now French Mandate. (7) Mesopotamia, new Kingdom of Iraq, British Mandate. (8) Part of Mesopotamia. (Oil territory) claimed by Turkey. (9) Palestine, British Mandate.

Courtesy.—"Editor and Publisher."

The above Map illustrates the situation in the Near East, as affected by the Mudania Convention (October 1922). The proposed Terms at Lausanne do not in any way affect the geographical issue, which remains more or less the same as in October last.

GRAVE POSITION IN KENYA!

GOVERNOR MEETS REPRESENTATIVES.

EUROPEANS REFUSE TO AGREE TO TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Nairobi.—The Governor met the representatives of both sides during the week-end behind closed doors, when he informed them of the proposed terms of the Indian settlement. It is understood they include a common voters' roll on tests that will include ten per cent of the Indian population. The constituencies are so arranged as to allow for seven or eight Europeans and four Asiatics. Indians get some form of municipal franchise, details of which will be disclosed later. There is no restriction on immigration at present. The highlands are reserved for Europeans. It is authoritatively learned that the Europeans definitely refuse to agree to these terms, while Indians are prepared to accept them as a compromise, provided they are not altered. The position is still grave.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES'" SOLICITUDE FOR WHITE SETTLERS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

In the course of a leading article "the Times" upholds the right of white settlers in Kenya to insist on the maintenance of order, safeguarding their own future and also the future of the Colony. It states that there is no desire on the part of the people of the Empire to shirk the implied consequences of the resolution of the Imperial Conference on the subject; but, it is time that Indians ceased to regard the settlement of Indian subjects within the Empire as a legitimate grievance. The paper declares that the implication is not necessarily one of inferiority but of difference. Concluding, "The Times" says that a satisfactory settlement would seem to imply granting Indians adequate representation in the discussion of affairs without holding out the prospect that the future of East Africa will fall under their control.

KENYA SITUATION.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy by the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, Bombay in connection with the situation arisen in Kenya.

"The Committee of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association Bombay, support the telegrams of the Indians overseas Asociation and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association regarding the situation in Kenya. The attempt to oppose the decision of the Imperial Government by threats of violence is not only a menace to the solidarity of the Empire and weakens its integrity but it calls forth the Government of India as well as the whole Empire in the first instance to take measures to root out such an attempt and Indian merchants trust that the Government of India will not fail to insist upon the same being done and will thus alleviate the excitement and consequential disastrous effects on the Indian mind and establish confidence before it is too late."

DECCAN SABHA AND KENYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 31.

At the meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha held last evening resolutions were passed calling the attention of the Government of India to the seriousness of situation in Kenya and requesting them to keep themselves in close touch with the developments in the Kenyan situation and reassure the public mind by the issue of official communiques furnishing authoritative information.

A resolution was also recorded urging the construction of a railway station at Bhamburda.

POLL-TAX IN FIJI.

INDIAN PROTEST.

At a public meeting of Indians resident in Suva (Fiji), held early in December, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This representative meeting of Indians is of the opinion that the suggested imposition of the residential, or poll, tax, of £1 per head per annum on male persons between the ages of 16 and 60 years, is inopportune, as the wages of Indian labourers have been, of late reduced by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., and other employers, including the Government, and it will create great hardship on the very great majority of Indians resident in Fiji, on account of their being already in a most distressed and sorrowful condition, and will mar the progress of the Colony, and respectfully advises his Excellency the Governor not to assent to, and the European community not to persist on its being levied."

"This meeting is of opinon that a copy of this resolution should be handed to the Hon. Badri Maharaj, to be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, also to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, by telegraph, and to the press in Fiji and India."

THE POTENTIAL CASUS BELLI.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS' ACTIVITY.

"CONSTANTINOPLE"—THE DANGER POINT.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" ON "STALE TURKS AND WEAK ARMY."

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The gravity of the situation in the Near East is reflected in the London Press which is of opinion that Mosul is the potential *casus belli*. Military correspondents are discussing tactical considerations. Thus the Correspondent of the "Morning Post" emphasises the improbability of the Turks moving against Mosul itself. Similarly, General Maurice, the "Daily News" Military Correspondent points out that Constantinople is the danger point. Editorial opinion inclines to the belief that the Turks are still bluffing. They emphasise, however, that Britain has gone to the limits of concession with Turkey. It is to the British interest to be at peace with Turkey but it is not to be purchased with concessions bringing endless series of troubles. There must be no yielding on the Mosul question. The "Daily Chronicle" says "we have given away too much to fear what the stale Turkish nation and a weak army can do." The "Daily News" says "Kemal's personal sagacity and power should impress a cautious policy upon the self-intoxicated hotheads at Angora and constitute the remaining barrier between peace and war. We admit it is rather a fragile barrier."

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF TURKS AND THE BRITISH.

A Constantinople message says: There is the gravest apprehension in regard to the situation which may develop here in the event of a rapture at Lausanne. The most probable consequence will be war. While the British have scrupulously observed the Mudania Convention, the Kemalists have been organising forces for an eventuality of rupture. There are twenty thousand armed Turks in Constantinople and Rafet Pasha commands thirty thousand men in Thrace. There is good reason to believe that considerable quantities of artillery have been smuggled across the Sea of Marmora. The most important Kemalist concentrations are at Ismidt and Chanak. Consequently, in the event of a Turkish attack, the task of General Harington with the limited forces, engaged on possibly four fronts simultaneously, will not be very easy. The force is undoubtedly the finest of its size Britain has ever possessed. It is supported by the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet and a large part of the Atlantic Fleet and contains the pick of the Air Force. It can be trusted to give a magnificent account of itself but it would not be fair to ask for miracles to be performed.—Reuter.

MOSUL BEFORE THE LEAGUE,

LORD BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

Lord Balfour on behalf of Great Britain to-day brought up before the Council of the League of Nations in Paris the question of Mosul. He recalled Lord Curzon's letter to the Council of the League pointing out the difficulties arising from the differences of opinion regarding the Irak frontier and said that Irak, being a mandated territory, the frontier question deeply concerned the League and the British Government and was simply necessary for maintaining peace. There was always the danger of war and causes of anxiety in the question of disputed frontiers. Lord Curzon had asked at Lausanne that the League be asked to arbitrate regarding the frontiers of mandated territories. He regretted that the Turks had not accepted the proposals at the time, but he hoped that such a very fair way of dealing with the matter would be eventually accepted. The League must be ready to deal with the question in case of failure at Lausanne in order to ward off the danger. Lord Balfour remarked that the British Government invoked Article Two of the Covenant safeguarding the peace of nations. He thought that threat to the peace of the world would not occur, but at the same time precautions must be taken. If there were no threat and no danger of attack on Irak frontiers no one would rejoice more than the British Government. Lord Balfour emphasised that Lord Curzon's proposal for arbitration by the League was fully supported by the French, Italian and Japanese representatives at Lausanne.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

Referring to the rumour current in some quarters at Lausanne that the Turks might not receive complete equality of treatment with other parties who were members of the League if they accepted the arbitration, Lord Balfour admitted that the first paragraph of Article Seventeen of the Covenant might be so construed, but he affirmed that such a construction of the text was entirely contrary to the intentions of the British Government and he was sure contrary to the intentions of all his colleagues on the Council. He said that in the event of arbitration by the League the British representative would immediately make a declaration in this sense. The Council took note of Lord Balfour's statement.—(B. O. W.)

TURKISH CLAIM FOR MOSUL.

IRAQ GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST TO LEAGUE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

The Colonial Office states that the Irak Government, on behalf of the people of Irak, have addressed to Lord Balfour for communication to the League of Nations a protest against the Turkish demand for the severance from Irak of the vilayet of Mosul. It is declared that Mosul is and has always been an integral part of Irak and that the intention of the Turks is to lay their hands on the most vital resources and natural lines of defence of Irak,—an intention which is abhorred by the people of the country. The Irak people and Government therefore appeal to the League of Nations for the protection of the integrity of Irak within its original boundaries which coincide with the northern boundaries of the vilayet of Mosul. They also beg to impress upon the League their firm intention boundaries of their country.—(B. O. W.)

FATE OF GERMANY

"WE WILL IMPOSE OUR WILL."

FRENCH COMMANDER'S BLUSTER.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Dusseldorf.—General Degoutte, the French Commander on the Rhine, in making a statement to Press representatives, declared that the Allies did not wish to disturb the normal life of German people. The German Government's most provocative policy had not succeeded in shaking the Allies' self-command. The French army were not blood-thirsty murderers like the Prussian, putting everything to fire and sword. Moderation, however, did not mean weakness. He concluded "they are mistaken who think our patience is unlimited. We will break our adversaries and impose our will. We intend to use all means to achieve our ends. Nothing can turn us from our purpose. The fate of Germany lies in her own keeping."—Reuter.

GERMAN MINISTER'S ORDER TO RAILWAYMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Berlin.—The Minister for Railways has issued a regulation forbidding German railwaymen to transport coal or timber from the occupied areas to France and Belgium and ordering all legitimate measures to be used to bring to a standstill the trains driven by the French. He makes special exception of the British zone.—Reuter.

CURFEW ORDER IN OCCUPIED AREA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Essen.—The French are putting on the screw and have issued orders for tightening up of martial law "on account of Imperial officials' systematic interference with the peaceful work of Allied engineers." Orders have also been issued for establishing curfew from ten in the night to six in the morning, prohibiting public meetings and threatening the severest penalties for unauthorised possession of Arms.

FURTHER BATCH OF EXPULSIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A further substantial batch of expulsions is reported from all parts of the occupied territory including responsible Police Finance and Customs officials. Essen is at present isolated owing to strike of railway men, but it is believed the strikers will resume work to-day having "substantially protested."

FRANCO-BELGIAN ADMINISTRATION FOR RUHR.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—A semi-official announcement foreshadows the establishment of a formal Franco-Belgian Administration in the Ruhr area on which General Weygand will probably represent France.—Reuter.

GERMAN COAL DELIVERIES FOR FEBRUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Reparations Commission has decided to fix German deliveries of coal for February at 1676 thousand tons. The British representative abstained from voting.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSAL REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—It is reported from Dusseldorf that all the Miners' Unions in the Ruhr have unanimously rejected the proposal for a general strike and have passed a resolution against the nationalist intrigues.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FLOATING DEBT.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Berlin.—Germany's floating debt has increased in ten days ending January 2nd from 210 milliard marks to 1,821 milliards marks.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Foreign Exchange market was again depressed. Marks closed nominally at 220 to 240 thousand. French francs were 76/70, Belgian 85/95 and Lire 97.5/8. Sterling on New York was 4/64 3/8ths. The rubber share market opened firmer on the rise of the commodity to 1/6½, but later was easier.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Lord Kinnaird is dead. His wife died a few days ago.—Reuter.

H. N. Alexander, ex-Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, and Major General F. H. Marsh are dead.

DISAPPOINTING TERMS.

(Continued from previous page.)

their point of view already known in its entirety. And as pledges for reparations—assessed at fifteen million gold pounds—besides five million gold pounds representing guarantee for paper currency which were carried off from the Deutsche Bank—they demand the affectation to the Public Debt of productive pledges, of which the annual revenue shall be 15 per cent. more than the annuity of 900,000 gold pounds, representing interest at 5 per cent and *amortissement* at 1 per cent on the 15 millions. Besides these guarantees Turkey must ask advice from the Council of Administration of the Debt for all contracts, new concessions and renewal of concessions already granted to Turkish or foreign subjects. The economic clauses wi follow to-morrow.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—The Principal Provisions of the Turkish Treaty are as follows:—The Turks renounce all claims to Egypt and Sudan A zone of fifteen kilometres on either side of the frontier from the Aegean to the Black Sea shall be demilitarised. There shall be complete freedom of Straits to merchantmen and non-military aircraft, except when Turkey is belligerent. When Turkey is belligerent only neutral vessels will have freedom of passage, subject to search. Warships and military aircraft shall have complete freedom in peace time but the maximum force, for which any power shall have the right of passage shall not exceed the strongest fleet of the powers bordering the Black Sea. In any case the powers have the right of passage for a force not exceeding three warships, none of which exceeds ten thousand tons. In war time if Turkey is neutral, there shall be similar freedom but these reservations shall not apply to belligerent powers (to the prejudice of their rights as belligerents) in the Black Sea. In war time if Turkey is belligerent, neutral vessels shall have freedom under the reservations already mentioned. Turkey and the Black Sea powers, including Russia, shall be able to limit the number of vessels or aircraft of any power, wishing to visit their ports or aerodromes.

DEMILITARIZATION OF STRAITS.

Both banks of the Dardanelles to the depth of fifteen kilometres on either side and the Islands in the Sea of Marmora also Samo-Thrace, Lemnos, Imbros and Tenedos shall be demilitarised. Turkey is entitled aerially to reconnoitre the Straits and she has the right of passage for armed forces in the demilitarised zones. Greece is allowed to send a fleet through the waters of her demilitarised islands but not to use them as a base for operations against Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

The Turks are allowed to maintain a garrison of twelve thousand in Constantinople. There shall be an International Commission, consisting of representatives of the great powers. Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Russia, with a Turkish president to assure the observance of the rules of passage and the Commission shall be under the League of Nations.

ALLIED INTERVENTION.

In the event of the violation of the convention the high contracting parties and, in any event, France, Britain, Italy, and Japan will intervene conjointly with all the means that the Council of the League of nations shall determine. Turkey agrees to accord all the inhabitants of Turkey entire protection. Greek and Turkish populations shall be exchanged, except three hundred thousand Greeks in Constantinople.

ABROGATION OF CAPITULATIONS.

The Capitulations are abrogated in principle but temporary arrangements are provided in regard to judiciary, fiscal and commercial customs regimes.

REPARATIONS.

Turkey shall pay fifteen million Turkish gold pounds as war damage at five percent interest and one per cent sinking fund in thirty-seven annual payments of nine hundred thousand Turkish gold pounds. The first payment shall take place on March first 1924. Greeks and Turks renounce reciprocal demands to reparations.

RE-PARTITION OF DEBTS.

The Caliphate renounces all political, legislative and administrative action in the case of the nationals of any territory placed under the sovereignty or the protectorate of other signatory Powers or of the territory detached from Turkey by the present Treaty. Turkey undertakes to accord all the inhabitants of Turkey entire protection of lives, liberty and property without distinction and complete equality to Mussulmans and non-Mussulmans. Turkey agrees to accept the same stipulations with regard to the protection of minorities as the Western states which signed the so-called minorities treaties. Her international obligations would thereby be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations International Courts of Justice. The Ottoman public debt as standing at November 1st 1914 shall be apportioned between Turkey and succession states of the Turkish Empire. Turkey shall only be responsible for the parts owed by her.

CONCILIATORY FRENCH ATTITUDE.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 31, 12.35 p.m.

The *Note officieuse* of Havas saying that the Peace project does not constitute in the eyes of France a final text but simply marks the present state of the pourparlers and that the French Government is contemplating further negotiations and would be disposed in presence of sufficient reasons to make new concessions caused a great sensation, and provoked Curzon's reply announcing that the British delegation cannot believe the information and will leave Lausanne on Friday. A fact which confirms the idea that the Havas note is well founded is that the French delegation declares itself ready to remain in case Ismet should manifest an intention to continue negotiations, and if the Turkish delegation finds it necessary to return to Angora, to submit the project to the National Assembly, the French Government would be disposed to resume pourparlers at a place and time to be agreed.

MAHATMA GANDHI

INCARCERATION ANNIVERSARY.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on the 30th January 1923:—

"That the 18th of March 1923 being the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration should be observed throughout the country as a day of sacrifice and prayer in a fitting manner and the working committee calls upon the people of India to observe a peaceful "hartal" throughout the country on that day. In places where that day is observed as a new year's day business should be suspended at least after twelve noon. Meetings should be held in all places recording the determination of the country to carry on the non-violent struggle until the country's demands are conceded; and the whole week from the 10th, the day of the Mahatm"s arrest to the 18th day of his conviction should be devoted to a concentrated effort for the collection of funds for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, enrolment of volunteers and propagation of Khaddar.

NOT THE LAST WORD!

FRENCH GOVT.'S COUNSEL TO ANGORA.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—The "Temps" states that the French Government have written to the Angora Government, saying that the Draft Treaty, handed to the Turkish, in French view does not constitute the final text. It is a draft document and simply marks the present state of the negotiations. There is nothing to prevent further negotiations being opened. The French have already granted more concessions than they have obtained.—Reuter.

FRENCH NOTE TO ANGORA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lausanne.—"The Temps" report regarding the French note to Angora has created a stir among the British delegation who discred't the statement since the despatch of the note will be a flagrant violaion of mutual understanding if it is also issued without reference to the British Government It is believed that the French and Italians will stay at Lausanne and continue negotiations if necessary, but the British do not propose to alter their previous plans.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

TURKO-GREEK CONVENTION SIGNED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 30, 5 p.m.

The Turco-Greek convention relative to the exchange of prisoners and populations was signed this morning, between Ismet and Venizelos.

TURKO-GREEK CONVENTION

SIGNED BY ISMET AND VENIZELOS

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

The first documents completed at the Lausanne Conference are two conventions between Greece and Turkey signed to-day by M. Venezelos and Ismet Pasha. One is for the exchange of prisoners of war and hostages involving about fifteen thousand persons, and the other for the exchange of populations. The first-named is outside the general Peace Treaty and comes into force to-morrow. Within one week the return of civil hostages and repatriation of war prisoners will begin. The convention for the exchange of populations provides that this work shall begin on May 1st and is to be carried out on a compulsory basis under the control of a mixed commission of Turks and Greeks and three neutral representatives nominated by the League of Nations. This convention is a part of the general treaty and becomes effective after the signature of the general treaty.—(B. O. W.)

BENARES MUNICIPAL DEFALCATION CASE.

APPEAL IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

An appeal has been filed in the Allahabad High Court against the judgment and the decree passed by the District Judge against Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee, the executive officer, Benares Municipality in connection with the recent Municipal defalcation case.

ARRIVAL OF PT. J. NEHRU AND DEVADAS GANDHI IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Among the released political prisoners who arrived at Allahabad this morning were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. George Joseph, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Pandit Keshavdeo Malaviya, Pandit Premnarain Malaviya and Sheik Mohiniuddin.

Great satisfaction has been expressed on all sides at the decision to release.

EXCITEMENT AT LAHORE.

DR. GOPICHAND ARRESTED

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Doctor Gopichand, President of the Lahore City Congress Committee has been arrested on a charge under section 17(2) Criminal Law amendmend Acts. Owing to the arrests on the previous night and the arrest of Dr. Gopichand a good deal of excitement prevails in the city and volunteers are being enlisted for the removal of the Lawrence Satue. Authorities are also taking timely precautions and a strong guard of armed police have been posted round the statue. Further particulars received regarding the arrest of eleven volunteers the day before yesterday show that these volunteers, while they were addressing a gathering regarding the removal of the Lawrence statue were arrested for an alleged offence of having insulted the day before at another meeting Lackman Prasad who is Secretary of a Liberal League, and who has filed a suit against these volunteers.

TURKISH NATIONALIST PACT.

Frequent allusions, in dispatches from the Near East and from Lausanne, to the "Turkish Nationalist Pact," have not made clear to the American public the portentousness of Nationalist Turkey's "Declaration of Independence, adopted by the Angora Assembly in January, 1920. This is the document which the Turks declared is the irreducible minimum of their claims at Lausanne:

"The Members of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies recognize and affirm that the independence of the State and the future of the Nation can be assured by complete respect for the following principles, which represent the maximum of sacrifice which can be undertaken in order to achieve a just and lasting peace, and that the continued existence of a stable Ottoman Sultanate and society is impossible outside of the said principles:

"First Article.—Inasmuch as it is necessary that the destinies of the portions of the Turkish Empire which are populated exclusively by an Arab majority, and which on the conclusion of the armistic of the 30th of October, 1918, were in the occupation of enemy forces, should be determined in accordance with the votes which shall be freely given by the inhabitants, the whole of those parts, whether within or outside the said armistice line, which are inhabited by an Ottoman Moslem majority, united in religion, in race and in aim, imbued with sentiments of mutual respect for each other and of sacrifice, and wholly respectful of each other's racial rights and surrounding conditions, form a whole which does not admit of division for any reason in truth or in ordinance.

"Second Article.—We accept that, in the case of the three Sanjaks which united themselves by a general vote to the mother country when they first were free, recourse should again be had, if necessary to a free popular vote,

"Third Article.—The determination of the juridical status of Western Thrace also, which has been made dependent on the Turkish peace, must be effected in accordance with the votes which shall be given by the inhabitants in complete freedom.

"Fourth Article.—The security of the city of Constantinople, which is the seat of the Caliphate of Islam, the capital of the Sultanate, and the headquarters of the Ottoman Government, and of the Sea of Marmora must be protected from every danger. Provided this principle is maintained, whatever decision may be arrived at jointly by us and all other Goverenments concerned regarding the opening of the Bosphorus to the commerce and traffic of the world, is valid.

Fifth Article.—The rights of minorities as defined in the treaties concluded between the Entente Powers and their enemies and certain of their associates shall be confirmed and assured by us—in reliance on the belief that the Moslem minorities in neighbouring countries also will have the benefit of the same rights.

"Sixth Article.—It is a fundamental condition of our life and continued existence that we, like every country, should enjoy complete independence and liberty in the matter of assuring the means of our development, in order that our national and economic development should be rendered possible and that it should be possible to conduct affairs in the form of a more up-to-date regular administration.

"For this reason we are opposed to restrictions inimical to our development in political, judicial, financial, and other matters

"The conditions of settlement of our proved debts shall likewise not be contrary to these principles.

"January 28, 1920."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when Mr. H G. Cocke moved the following proposition:—

"That the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee will not ordinarily entertain any proposal for the variations of contracts over Rs. 5,000 for Municipal works or supplies unless it be submitted to them at the time the necessity or supposed necessity for such variation arises, and that in the event of any contractor wishing to vary the terms of or to withdraw from a contract, the matter should be reported to the Committee at the earliest possible opportunity."

The proposition was adopted.

THE DAS PARTY.

PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

TENTATIVE SCHEME OF SWARAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Committee appointed to draft the constitution and programme of the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party met in Bombay for the last five days at the residence of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrat-Law. Prominent among those present were Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Messrs. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Khaliq Uzzama, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Jamnadas Mehta, Ramdas, Satyamurthi, Abhyankar, Baba Govindas, Dr. Aney and Swami Satyadev. The meetings being of a private nature were not open to the Press. It is understood that items such as Pan-Asiatic federation, boycott of British goods, capturing of municipalities and district boards by the party and particularly the Legislative Council engaged the Committee's attention. The most important question considered and discussed at great length was the outline scheme of Swaraj. A tentative scheme of Swaraj has been drafted which will be put for final deliberation and adoption by the party at a meeting to be held at Allahabad on the 20th February.

DRAFT SCHEME OF SWARAJ.

It was unanimously agreed at a meeting of the party on the 29th instant, when leading members of the new party who have been co-opted for the Drafting Committee were present, that the draft of Swaraj scheme should be placed before the Indian people through the Press and suggestions and criticisms invited. The draft scheme it is understood represents the ideal which should be kept in view, and that a certain number of intermediate steps must intervene, helping ultimately towards the changing of the present regime. It is stated that the scheme follows the ideal honoured in India from times immemorial and recently reiterated in the presidential address of the Gaya Congress in the following quoted lines:—"To form such a scheme of Government regard must be had (1) to the formation of local centres more or less on the lines of the ancient village system of India, (2) the growth of larger and larger groups out of the integration of these village centres, (3) the unifying state should be the result of similar growth, (4) the village centres and the larger groups must be practically autonomous, (5) the residuary power of control must remain in the Central Government, but the exercise of such power must be exceptional.

RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY.

One special feature of the scheme is that it lays down that private and individual property will be recognised and maintained and the growth of individual wealth, both moveable and immoveable, will be permitted. This clause seems to have been particularly put in to counteract statements which have been made in some quarters that Non-Cooperation movement represents a form of Bolshevism.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

PT. J. NEHRU AND MR. JOSEPH INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru interviewed after his release by the Associated Press stated that he, as well as other released prisoners would take up their unfinished work for non-cooperation. He stated that not being in touch with current politics he was not in a position to definitely express any opinion regarding the new Congress Party now about the future activity. He leaves for Allahabad to-night.

MR. JOSEPH'S VIEWS.

Mr. George Joseph the former Editor of the "Independent" said that the release of the political prisoners in U. P. was an unprecedented step. He went on to say, "It is unlikely that Sir William Marris would have taken the decision without cognisance of the Government of India. It might mean one of two things. Either it is a sign of grace or that of a lesson of the dawning sense of repentance on the part of the Government or it is a calculated stroke to add to the confusion and futility created by division in the ranks of the Congress. I should be very unwilling to accept the latter theory. But as long as the Government of India does not work their present policy by releasing Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers, I am afraid, the country will be forced to draw the more sinister inference."

Regarding future political work and effects of schism in the Congress Mr. Joseph was disposed to be cautious but said, "But I would say this as far as I can see there are lines along which the future line of our advance will be. There is, first, the conference associated with Mrs. Besant's name. It is an admirable ideal and as long as there is a body of informed opinion in the country which believes in parliamentary action it is a necessary idea. Trained minds will have to apply themselves to the difficult task of the definition of the constitution for the future Government of India. But the difficulty that faces Mrs Besant is the eternal, fundamental futility of expecting to get things done in Indian politics without adequate sanction. This defect has ever been in the way of Mrs. Besant and others pledged solely to parliamentary action."

He, while admitting the still worse position of the majority in the Congress, said that the Working Committee had set before the country a programme of raising 25 lakhs of rupees and enrolling 50,000 volunteers. If the Congress majority succeeded in doing it they would win otherwise a special session of the Congress would be necessary.

Mr. Joseph was not sure whether he would go back to the "Independent" office as he had still to consult Pandit Motilal, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Non-official business was transacted to-day in the Council of State which reassembled this morning under the presidency of Sir Alexander Muddiman.

Question time was monopolised by Lala Ram Saran Das. In answer to this member, the Hon. Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary said that Government had not yet received the Inchcape Committee's report and it was not therefore possible to make any statement as to its publication.

Mr. Raza Ali asked if the amalgamation of Ajmer-Marwara with any of the major provinces had been taken into consideration by the Inchcape Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Cook regretted his inability to answer the question until the report was received.

Lala Ramsaran Das asked information as to the number of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans among the Traffic Inspectors (both in administrative and commercial branches) and Station Masters drawings more than Rs. 150 a month on state and company managed railways.

The Hon. Mr. Chadwick replied that Government do not consider the information would serve any useful purpose to justify the labour and expense involved in compiling the statistics. We regret we cannot undertake to obtain the information asked for.

DEPARTMENTS OPEN FOR DISCUSSION

The Secretary then read out a message received from the Governor-General directing that the following heads of expenditure would be open to discussion by Council of State when the financial statement is under consideration: (1) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans. (2) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under our law. (3) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or Secretary of State in Council, (4) Salaries of Chief Commissioners and Judicial Commissioners and (5) the expenditure classified by the order of Governor-General in Council as ecclesiastical, political and defence.

POSSESSION OF MINORS.

The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved that the bill to control the possession of minor children by Sadhus, Fakirs, religious mendicants and certain other persons be referred to a select committee consisting of the Law Member, the Hime Secretary and eight others. He said the opinions of local Governments on this Bill were divided. Half the number of local Governments supported the bill while the other half opposed it on the ground of administrative difficulty. Some of the provinces like Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces were not taking much interest as the practice did not exist in those parts, but many judicial officers in some provinces and all the judges of the Lahore High Court were in support of the bill. He then quoted a large number of opinions received and said that the measure did not interfere with the religious susceptibilities of any community. It merely aimed at the registration of "Chelas" adopted by religious mendicants and it referred to boys only.

Mr. Crerar, the Home Secretary after paying an eloquent tribute to the author of the bill. He quoted the opinions of commissioners and other leading Hindus to show that the measure was uncalled for and impracticable from the point of view administration.

Nawab Muzammil-Ullah Khan and Major Mahomed Akbar Khan opposed the bill as it would be impolitic to pass a legislation which would not be found applicable in all the provinces especially in some backward tracts.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha on the other hand, quoted the opinion of some local Governments and District Magistrates who were all agreed on principles with the necessity for legislation in the matter of purifying society. The question was as important for the Mahomedans as for the Hindus and all necessary modifications might be made in the select committee which was fully representative.

The Hon. Mr. Crerar briefly replied and the motion for reference of the bill to a select committee was rejected.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

The Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh moved that as there were many irrigation projects waiting sanction it would be of advantage if funds could be provided for them on the same scale as for Railways and a proper expert board constituted at the headquarters to prevent delays in the decision. The mover regretted that the hopes entertained by the people of India that with the Reforms there would be speeding up of agricultural development of the country had not been fulfilled. Irrigation was the life blood of agriculture, which was the primary industry in India. Proceeding the speaker quoted from the report of the Irrigation Commission to prove that some of the irrigation projects had been delayed for 15 20 and even 30 years. Agricultural wages had not yet been determined by the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma, Revenue Member said, the irrigation was entirely the concern of the Provincial Governments. The revenue to be derived for these projects was also provincial, consequently the Government of India could not dictate any irrigation programme to the Provincial Governments. The only power which the Government of India possesses was in respect of the technical sanction being given to the projects costing more than 50 lakhs of rupees and to projects in which more than one province were interested. At the present moment there was absolutely no project sent up by any Provincial Government which awaited sanction.

The Hon Sardar Jogendra Singh:—What about the Sukkar Barrage scheme?

The Hon Mr. Sarma:—The scheme has been sent up by the Government of India to the Secretary of State and is awaiting his formal sanction. We are in continuous communication with him as regards some details and the moment his sanction is obtained the scheme will be put into operation. The scheme has not been pending with the Government of India or in the Bombay Government. Consequently it cannot be said that the project has been held up owing to any remissness of duty or non-realisation of responsibility either of the provincial Government or the Government of India. The average duration was not more than five months in respect of projects, the total cost of which amounted to forty-four crores and eightythree lakhs. All these were sent up to the Secretary of State and every one of them has been sanctioned except the Sukkur Barrage. In regard to this you cannot blame the Secretary of State because it has got to be fully considered, especially after the agitation raised about it invarious quarters.

Proceeding, the Revenue Member referred to the reason for delays that had occurred in the progress of the Cauvery Project, Kistna Dam Project and the projects in the Central Provinces and assured the House that when these would come to the Government of India for sanction there would not be any difficulty. Apart from these there was no definite programme in the hands of the provincial Governments on which the Government of India could be asked to take a regular line of action from year to year with a definite amount of money for expenditure as in the case of railways.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Hon. Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary assured the House that in the Finance Department there never was and never would be any reluctance to find funds to the utmost extent of their borrowing capacity for any well considered scheme of development and more particularly the schemes of irrigation. But at the same time the reforms of them all must be in the direction of increasing the tax paying capacity of the country or in other words of making the country more prosperous, because at the present moment there was a large deficit facing the Central Government.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha gave his hearty support to the resolution remarking that it was the duty of the Government of India to appoint a central body to advise on the financial aspects of the irrigation schemes.

Lala Ram Sarandas was satisfied with the explanations of Mr. Cook and therefore advised the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Sir Arthur Froom thought that the Government of India did not clearly look upon Irrigation as a provincial subject and said that Railways and Irrigation must go hand in hand.

Mr. Baker asserted that there was no irrigation proposal to which the Government of India had refused financial assistance. He considered that the board proposed by the resolution would instead of expediting the schemes only delay them.

At this stage Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas proposed an amendment deleting from the resolution the clause which proposed the appointment of a proper expert board constituted at the headquarters to prevent delays in the decision.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha, opposed this amendment and said that a board of the kind proposed by the resolution would be very useful.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh, the mover of the resolution and the Revenue Member on behalf of Government accepted the amendment for deletion of the clause to appoint a board The deletion was agreed to. The discussion then centred round the rest of the resolutions.

The Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri then moved an amendment to the rest of the resolution so that the motion might read as follows:—"This Council recommends that as there are many irrigation projects waiting sanction it wil be an advantage if funds could be provided for them on a liberal scale."

The change effected was that the funds need not be on the same scale as for railways but only on liberal scale.

Prof Kale supported the amendment of Mr. Sastri.

Sardar Jogendra Singh said, "When a provincial Government decided on irrigation project it has got to go to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, then where is the transfer of the provincial subjects? As regards research work in agriculture I see no more than that in regard to Chincona plantations in Burma."

MR. SARMA'S OUTBURST.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma then gave a warm and spirited reply on behalf of Government. He said, there were at the present moment irrigation works under consideration the total cost of which was thirty-seven crores and fifty-nine lakhs and then there was the Sukkur Barrage which cost about eighteen crores making a total of fifty crores. He said, there has been no remissness in the past. The engineering staff have worked and still to work for many years in order to bring the works to completion. Funds have been found by the Government of India and the provincial Governments and assurance has been given that finance will be forthcoming when there are well considered projects requiring help If this is not a considered scheme I fail to see what else it can be."

Proceeding Mr. Sarma reiterated the projects under construction and maintained that it was a record of which any Government could be proud. As regards research Sardar Jogendra Singh had mentioned only Chincona plantation in Burma. But he had failed to mentioned the research work carried in Pusa which was responsible for wheat prosperity. The Bihar planters had been so eminently satisfied with the work going on there that they had undertaken to finance it. "And yet," continued Mr. Sarma in a voice shaking with indignation, "There is Sardar Jogendra Singh who has the audacity to suggest that the research officers have been iddle—the research officers, who have been performing their duties so splendidly."

The President:—I think the Hon. member is exceeding his limit. I don't think the mover charged the Government with idleness.

Mr. Sarma:—It was because of the charges levelled against Government both here as well as outside that I have spoken rather warmly. I once more assure the House that the Government of India will always be ready and willing to assist the provinces to find funds for irrigation projects.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Sastri was then put and lost.

FRENCH ACTION IN THE RUHR.

WHAT CONTROL OF OCCUPIED AREA MEANS.

The French Government issued on the afternoon of January, 16, the text of the notification made to the German Government in regard to the measures taken in the Ruhr, which were to have come into force from the next day. The following is a translation of the document:—

In view of the default declared by the Reparation Commission and committed by Govmany in the execution of the programmes of the Repartion Commission concerning the deliveries of timber and coal to France, the French Government, acting in accordance with Paragraphs 17 and 18 of Annex 2, Part 8 of the Treaty of Versailles, has decided to send into the Ruhr a Mission of Control, composed of engineers, endowed with the necessary powers to supervise the working of the Kohlensyndikat; to ensure by means of orders given by its president, either to the syndicate or to the German transport services, the strict application of the programme fixed by the Reparation Commission; and to take all measures necessary for the payment of reparations.

The Italian Government has likewise decided to send Italian engineers to take part in the mission.

This mission will have powers defined by the two annexed documents, which the German Government is requested to bring to the attention of the authorities concerned, at the same time giving them the necessary instructions to act in accordance with the directions which they contain.

NO MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The French Government wishes to declare that it has no intention at this moment of carrying out an operation of a military kind, or an occupation of a political character. It simply sends into the Ruhr a mission of engineers and civil officials, whose mission is clearly defined. The mission is intended to ensure that Germany shall respect her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

The French Government will send into the Ruhr only the troops required to safeguard the mission and to guarantee the execution of its mandate. No disturbances and no changes will be introduced into the normal life of the population, which will be able to continue working in order and quietness.

The German Government has the greatest interest in facilitating the work of the mission and the posting of the troops which are necessary to protect it. The French Government counts on the good will of the German Government, and of the authorities, whoever they may be.

In the event of the operations of the officials of the mission and the placing of the troops which accompany them being hindered or compromised by any action whatever, or in the event of the local authorities, by positive action or by any neglect, causing any disturbance to the material and economic life of the region, all coercive measures and sanctions deemed necessary will immediately be taken.

A MISSION OF CONTROL.

Annex One.—In view of the defaults of Germany declared by the Reparation Commission in carrying out the deliveries of timber and coal due under the programmes established by the said Commission, and with the object of ensuring in future the strict execution of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles regarding reparations, a Mission of Control of the mines and works of the occupied territories, composed of engineers and civil officials, is created as from to-day. The engineers and officials of this mission will have full powers to require all the administrative bodies, Chambers of Commerce, organizations of employers, workmen, manufacturers, traders, &c., to furnish all statistical or other information they may think it useful to ask for.

They will have the right to travel about throughout the occupied territory, to enter offices, mines, works, stations, &c., and to consult all books and statistical documents. The *personnel* of the German administration, the representatives of the industrial and commercial organizations, will be required, on pain of severe sanctions, to place themselves entirely at the disposal of the engineers and officials for the performance of their service, and, finally, to act in accordance with the orders which they will receive from the head of the mission. The head of the mission will have the power to prescribe any modifications he may desire in the distribution of fuel or any changes in the destination of wagons or of boats having fuel. The engineers and officials of the mission will be the bearers of a special service order, delivered by the military authorities, which will also serve as a certificate of identity.

Annex Two.—As from January 11, 1923, the programmes of distribution of coal and coke established or carried out by the Kohlensyndikat will be submitted for approval to the Industrial Mission of the Ruhr, which will be empowered to modify them if it should consider it necessary. These programmes must in particular make provision for the complete delivery of the quantities prescribed for the countries of the Entente and for the occupied territories of the left bank of the Rhine, and must satisfy the needs of the territories newly occupied. With these reservations nothing is changed in principle in the general distribution of the fuel now in force.

If infactions of the above directions by the Kohlensyndikat or the mines were declared, or if the qualities delivered were unsatisfactory, severe sanctions would be taken, independently of the alterations in the destination of trains or boats which might be ordered by the industrial mission.

Frequent tests will be made by the engineers of the mission to ensure that the orders of the Kohlensyndikat have been correctly given and strictly executed.

The Associated Press is informed that the prohibition recently imposed in Kabul on the killing of cattle for food has been

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER

(Continued from page 6.)

evidence that destitution was near at hand, if further help did not arrive soon. The four women, who came out of their houses to allow me to enter, were wretchedly clad and two of them had nothing on but rags. The Swami who came with us from the Relief Committee made note of this. The men had only a bare loin cloth each. The houses were still filled with cracks and holes, and their structure was shaky. They did not look as if they could survive another monsoon. It was clear to me that the villagers had done everything they could, with their poor resources, to repair them and to prop them up; but any full repairs were beyond their power and they had to depend upon the Relief Committee for fresh bamboos and wood-work. On the two sites which had been marked out by the Relief Committee for complete rebuilding some work was already in hand. A tin plate was fixed upon the bamboo-post marking it out with a number. Some materials had been collected and the work would soon be finished.

When I asked from the villagers themselves, what was their chief necessity, they answered at once "Seed for sowing." They said to me: "The time for ploughing the land and sowing the seed is near at hand, and the ground is still soft. But where are we to get the seed from, to sow our fields with?" I asked them if they could get all their land ploughed. They answered, "Yes, we can, but we have no seeds." It was as clear as possible to me, that no news had ever reached their distant part about Government loans. Indeed, even if they had heard the news, I doubt very much whether it would have been possible for utterly destitute people like these to give any security. Every one, whom I have seen in this district the school-masters, the volunteers, the tenants,—all these have told me that the conditions attached to the Government loans are too hard. The amount offered, also, to our individual has appeared to them to be too small.

In putting forward this criticism of the Government regulations which was very widely expressed, I wish to mention at the same that high praise was accorded by all the volunteers in the district in which I was working to Mr. Reid, the Collector of the District both for his indefatigable work and also for his sympathy with those who were distressed. This evidence was given me in every relief camp by the workers, who were all of them non-cooperators.

(To be continued.)

PARSIS AND PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am exceedingly glad to see from the letter of the Secretary of the "Iran League", appearing in your paper, in which he recommends Persian to be adopted as Second Language by the young generation of the Parsis—lads as well as girls.

The advantages of learning Persian to-day have been so clearly stated by the Secretary, that I do not think I can add anything of importance to them. However, Parsis of Bombay will be much interested to learn that with Persian a man can travel thousands of miles in Central and Western Asia, where other widely spread languages become useless. I am speaking from the utilitarian point of view only. In business, trade and commerce and in personal intercourse with cultured Moslems, Persian has become essential, even in Arabia and Turkey its importance has been recognised. Two-thirds of the important part of the vocabulary of Turkish contains Persian words. But to the Parsis I need not recall their glorious past which contains in the vast Persian literature. I see that in India not only the Moslems but the Parsis have neglected the "Queen of Asiatic Languages." I wish this subject is discussed in the Parsi community seriously, and I hope the Parsi community starts a fund to encourage the study of Persian.

I appeal to the Parsi parents to impress upon their children the necessity of studying their ancient mother tongue from the beginning of this year.

If I can make a suggestion it is this: That grown up Parsis may form themselves into a kind of class, where they might have conversation lessons from educated Moslem gentlemen from Persia. Such an intercourse will serve one of the objects of the "Iran League", which I understand is the cultivation of friendly relations between the Parsis of India and the liberal-minded Moslems of Persia.—Yours, etc.

MANI-UL-MULK.

Consul General of Persia for Bombay.

West View, Colaba.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUININE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to correct an error that has crept into my letter which you published yesterday.

Government is charging two annas for 10 grains and not for 15 grains. As the two powders in each packet generally contain only 2½ grains each, and the poor have to pay one anna per packet, the price of 5 grains is one anna and that of 10 grains two annas.

If shop-keepers can sell 10 grains for 1 anna with profit, then Government who manufacture their own quinine, should be able to sell the same quantity for 6 pies as before.

I do trust Government will cease to charge double the present market rate, and sell it at cost price.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

RASHTRIYA MAHAVIDYALAYA, BOMBAY.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report prepared by Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Principal of the Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya (the National College) of Bombay:—

To-day we complete two years and start the third year in our career. The total number of students who sought admission in our college throughout the last two years was 210. Two Final examinations were held in 1920 and 1921. Out of these, some after passing their "Prathama Pariksha" and "Snatak Pariksha" left, some migrated to Ahmedabad National College, or left for teaching work in various primary schools in Gujarat, and the remaining are now studying in our College. The number on the roll at the beginning of the year 1922-23 was 102.

COURSES ADOPTED.

We are following the curriculum laid down by Gujerat Vidyapith. The special characteristic of these is that emphasis is laid on specialise courses of study in Social Sciences, Languages, Natural Science and Commerce. Our special attempt, however, is the maintenance of our department of Applied or Industrial Chemistry. As soon as our new laboratory arrangements are complete, we shall be able to take at least 75 to 100 students in this department. To build this laboratory which will cost about Rs. 50,000 the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has already made a grant of Rs. 25,000 this year. The number of students who sought admission in this branch was nearly double of what we could admit.

WORK DONE.

Our motto is opportunity for self-expression and self-application in thought, word and deed. The pupil is no longer considered as all brain, but also as much heart if not more. The wholeness of the pupil, his physical, mental and moral health, is the object of National Education. For that reason he is taught the dignity of all labour, more specially of manual labour. Training in industrial (Chemical) Arts is given to half the number, and liberal arts have been selected which are doubly useful, profitable to the learner and helpful to the Nation in its struggle for its freedom. Music, instrumental and vocal, has been introduced not as a mere amusement, but as a part of ethical training and as one of the most innocent and unalloyed joys of life. Simplicity of dress, furniture, and above all, manners, have contributed in creating a feeling of equality and simplicity and purity of heart. Social and political work outside has been done in a spirit and manner which does them credit. We have created a library worth about Rs. 10,000 and a laboratory worth about Rs. 50,000 is in process of construction. We have a carpentry and weaving department attached to our institutions.

AIM AND ATTITUDE.

Our chief aim is to arouse a moral and patriotic spirit in the youth, to instil into them courage, confidence, readiness for every sacrifice in behalf of Swtrajya and for the national honour. The problem we are determined to solve by the system of National Education is to preserve and foster the creative faculties of the youth receiving training in our educational institutions. We realise ourselves and our culture through our languages past and present. We study foreigners and their culture through their languages. We organise the body by compulsory drill, and harmonise the soul by the tunes of music.

OUR METHODS.

We celebrate the days and doings of great men of the world and invite people of all shades and opinions to speak about them. Our idea of discipline is concentraton by love and not obedience and avoidance by fear or threat.

For additional courses in Student's livelihood we have arranged and are arranging:—(1) Journalism, (2) Teacher's profession, (3) Commerce, Shorthand and typewriting, (4) Factory work; (5) Small industries (dyeing and soap making and inkmaking).

NEEDS.

Our needs are also great as our ambitions are high. We expect a rise in the number of our students. If our institution has any good in it they will come. But what we are immediately concerned with is the acquisition of a good building of our own with a large compound for a playing ground in a quiet but central place so as to have a residential College for. Students and Professors. If our efforts in appealing to the generosity of some great donor are successful, we shall have established ourselves firmly in Bombay and one of our great needs been solved. The next great desideratum is the creation of a permanent capitalised fund to meet our current expenses. Then our laboratory would require more expansion and equipment as our work increases. A sum of Rs. 25,000 more will have to be collected immediately for its satisfactory work. Moreover, we also expect endowments for professorships, Fellowships, Scholarships, and grants to our library from our well-wishers.

If a sum of Rupees five laks is collected our wants will be met and our work will go on well in future as a well-equipped institution.

Our appeal to the public who sincerely believe in National aspiration is to send their sons and daughters to these institutions if th idea is not to seek Government services and clerkships. They will find that after leaving our institutions all avenues of independent work or employment in the living Indian world will become open to them as the gates of the Government asylums will not be rushed into. I also appeal to them to help us financially, for ithout their help our work is not possible. We have no compulsory sources of income. Our only sources are and, will be their donations and the fees of the students.

OUR COLLEGIATE ACTIVITIES.

There is a students' Straswati Mandir with the following branches:—(1) Hall of Oratory, (2) Hall of Music, (3) Hall of Recreation, (4) Hall of Science, (5) Hall of Bazar, (6) Hall of Journalism.

It is the students' own creation. They ration and consent of one another in doing their work under the direction of these various branches.

At present only drill and "Latai" have been arranged according to the methods of Baroda Jumma Dada.

They are also starting a printed quarterly magazine from the month of March. They had up till now a manuscript magazine.

THANKS.

Our thanks are due to Swarajya Sabha, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are to Messrs. Revashanker Javeri Dayalah Makanji Javeri and Messrs. Chotalal Motichand and Bros. have given 9 scholarships ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 p.m. Mr. Keshavji Ramji gave us Rs. 100 worth books. To him also

ECHO OF FILOSE CASE.

SUPERINTENDING POWER OF HIGH COURTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's return to the Bar was celebrated last evening by an "at home" given by the High Court Vakils Association at which the elite of the city were present. He was also entertained at a dinner by the U. P. Liberal Association.

This morning Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru filed an application before Mr. Justice Rafique on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Gidney, M. L. A., in connection with Mr. Justice Walsh's judgment in the Filose matrimonial case praying for the expungement of the remarks in that judgment against the Colonel. The application is supported by an affidavit, which, among other matters, states that the applicant absolutely denies he was a party to any coercion or pressure on Mrs. Filose to make confession of the guilt or that he was guilty in any manner of any violent or indecent act towards her or used any threat. The affidavit went on to say further that certain remarks by Mr. Justice Walsh, which were quoted, have tended to damage the applicant's reputation and are likely to cause still further damage to his social, professional and public capacities and that they have already led to a great amount of controversy amongst the community to which he belongs. That the applicant was advised he had no right of appeal and that the only practical remedy open to him was making the present application for expungement of those remarks. The application was under section 107 of the Government of India Act.

UNUSUAL KIND OF APPLICATION.

In presenting the application Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said it was an unusual kind of application and arose out of two matrimonial suits. Col. Gidney was not a party to either of those cases. Mr. Justice Walsh made strong remarks against the Colonel in the judgment. Sir Tej Bahadur said both the parties to the suits had got what they wanted and it was not in the interests of either party to appeal. Colonel Gidney occupied a position of responsibility in the public life and felt that the remarks were unjust and uncalled for with regard to the nature of the evidence given. He was not a party to the suits and cannot appeal. His client's only remedy was under Section 107 of the Government of India Act which gave the High Court the power of Superintendence over its subordinate courts. Mr. Justice Walsh sitting as single judge, counsel submitted, was subordinate to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court. The question was whether Superintendence related to judicial matters or administrative matters only. Counsel's submission was that the Court could interfere in judicial matters. Mr. Justice Rafique ordered that the application be laid before the Chief Justice for orders.

GOONDAS BILL IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson presented the report of the Select Committee on the Goondas Bill which was then considered. Notices of sixty-four amendments were given, of which twenty were discussed to-day. Some members opposed to this act being made permanent and amendments were moved that it should remain in force for two years or three years. The amendments were negatived both official and non-official members opposing. There was a heated discussion when a motion was brought that this act should not apply to any person taking part in political or labour movement. The supporters of the motion said there was a misapprehension that this act was a frseh weapon forged to deal with political and labour movements.

The Hon. Mr. Stephenson assured the Council that Government had no intention to make it a political weapon. The amendment was then negatived. Discussion of the amendments would be continued to-morrow.

CONGRESS COMMITEE'S OFFICE SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

The police searched to-day the offices of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore City Congress Committee and the House of Dr. Gopi Chand, President of the City Congress Committee. The searches were in connection with the alleged offences under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CURZON AND CHICHERIN.

TYRRELL'S CHARGES ANSWERED

FOLLY OF OLD DIPLOMACY

The following letter written by J. Arens, Chief of the Press Service in the Russian Delegation at Lausanne appears in the "Manchester Guardian."—

I sincerely hope that I shall not be refused the right of answering the charges made by Sir William Tyrell in your issue of January 2 against the Russian Delegation. Notwithstanding the mixed feelings roused in us by this attack, we Russians now in Lausanne are glad of this opportunity to explain to the British public the facts involved.

Although we were sorry to learn from Sir William Tyrrell that the courtesy shown by Lord Curzon to Mr. Chicherin was studied and not genuine, we readily recognise that Lord Curzon did not assume towards Mr. Chicherin the same lectoring, masterful, and threatening tone which he so often used when addressing his Excellency Ismet Pasha. But Mr. Chicherin's interview in your issue of December 12 contained charges much more serious: "an absolute absence of any sort not only of cordiality, but of intercourse, of exchange of ideas, or of any attempt whatsoever to enter into touch with us." From the very first beginning of the Straits Commission's activity two opposite systems came to sight: the British system of free passage of warships and demilitarisation of the shores, and the Russian system of closure of the Straits to warships and of the full right to Turkey to fortify and defend them. International treaties are seldom the pure and undiluted expression of one principle. Did Lord Curzon make the slightest attempt to negotiate with Russia, to make mutual concessions, to find out a possible compromise? Not in the least. Russia was not given any opportunity to negotiate. When the Russian Delegation, after having been practically ignored during ten days, presented upon its own initiative a counter-project with very important concessions, Lord Curzon dismissed it with a few remarks, without giving the slightest attention to the departures from the original Russian standpoint which this counter-project contained, and without in any degree attempting to obtain from Russia further compromises. In Lord Curzon's whole conduct no sign whatever was visible of any desire to come to anything like an agreement with Russia.

IGNORING RUSSIA.

In the Straits Commission no detailed negotiations were carried on; for ten days, when the Allies privately negotiated with the Turks, the Straits Commission did not assemble. In spite of Russia's repeated insistent demands, no sub-commission on this question was created. Lord Curzon negotiated by private conversations and through the medium of experts with the Turks, whereas at the same time the Russian Delegation was for him practically non-existent.

Russia was admitted to the Lausanne Conference only after extremely urgent demands on her part, the Russian Government insisting upon the nullity of any Near East agreement that might have been adopted without its participation. But after Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia had been admitted to all discussions and decisions on the Straits question in all its aspects, Lord Curzon attempted to make a distinction between the Black Sea and the Straits questions, and to eliminate Russia from the discussion of the latter. He made this attempt at the Straits Commission's sitting of December 8, but was met on the Russian part with the most emphatic protest. Subsequently, after the Turkish and Allied experts had separately negotiated a new scheme, the Russian experts were summoned in order to be acquainted with the result of these negotiations. On this occasion the Allied experts again declared that the demilitarisation of the Straits did not concern Russia, whereupon the Russian experts retired, protesting against this violation of the promises given to Russia and also against the fact that in the form of experts' meetings the Straits question had been in fact negotiated without Russia.

RUSSIA KEPT AWAY.

The Russians' strong resistance compelled Lord Curzon to admit in principle at the Straits Commission's meetings on December 16 and 19 that the Black Sea and the Straits discuss both the Black Sea and the Straits demilitarisation questions. But Russia has been kept away from all other discussions of the Near East problem. Sir William Tyrell thinks, probably, that even Japan is more interested in these questions than Russia. As to the Straits question, Lord Curzon anounced at the meeting of the 20th that further proposals would be made by the Allies directly to the Turks. The Russian Delegation was in this matter completely eliminated from the further negotiations on the Straits question, which are still going on.

When we compare the first Allied proposals that were distributed on December 6 with their third variation annexed to the *procesverbal* of December 18, we can see that all the aggressive elements of the scheme as to the position of the Black Sea remained fully in force.

Security for Angora, false appearance of security for Constantinople, and perpetual menace for the Russian Coast—this is the Lausanne system by which it was attempted to enter a wedge between Russia and Turkey.

If Russia nourished deeply insidious and Machiavellian aggressive designs she would have welcomed such schemes. The Turks will be safe in Angora, but will not be masters in Constantinople. A celebrated Grand Vizier said two centuries ago: "On the day bued with national spirit. Through the Lausanne scheme in the Straits questions as well as by other demands imposed upon Turkey Lord Curzon creates a Turkish irredentism which could be very useful to an aggressive Russia. But Soviet Russia wants no aggression, not troubles, but peace and settlement. Lord Curzon's scheme is the opposite. Russia wants peace and trade, and the conditions thereof—security. Lord Curzon compels Russia to arm, to prepare itself for struggle. He imposes upon Turkey an intolerable treaty making enduring peace impossible.

INJURIOUS ADJECTIVES HURLED AT CHICHERIN.

While expounding his theory of Lord Curzon's justice and fair play Sir William Tyrrell has not refrained from hurling at Mr. Chicherin some injurious adjectives. To compete in this matter we think superfluous. If Sir William Tyrrell does not see which strategy has been good and which one has been bad with reference to the Turkish people, we leave the future facts to open his eyes. But why does he affirm that Lord Curzon gave to Mr. Chicherin an interview at the request of the latter when the real facts cannot be unknown to him?

Sir William Tyrrell finds it possible to enter into the substance of Mr. Chicherin's conversation with Lord Curzon. Mr. Chicherin did not think himself entitled to make a similar publication. He did not likewise expect that it would promote better understanding between Britain and Russia. But in the measure in which Sir William Tyrrell's affirmation might give a wrong idea of Mr. Chicherin's attitude, he empowers me precisely to define what the latter was. What he said to Lord Curzon about Russia's recognition was literally this: the first question after the accession of a new Government in Great Britain is to know whether it desires to develop trade and friendly relations with Russia or to bring them down to a minimum; the question of recognition comes next. Unfortunately Lord Curzon's answer on the first question was not such as to allow a profitable discussion of the second one. It cannot be inferred from this that Mr. Chicherin does not consider recognition as essential. As Lord Corzon himself quoted Mr. Bonar Law's declaration as to recognition, discussion was idle. But Mr. Chicherin himself cannot be prevented from seeing in recognition a necessary condition of friendship and successful trade.

It would have been in the highest degree unfortunate if such utterances as Sir William Tyrrell's were determinant of the Russo-British relations. But we venture to believe that British public opinion does not unanimously share that point of view. We still hope that the Lausanne Conference, which is not yet at an end, will nevertheless at last be allowed to reach an agreement which, while safeguarding the interests of all the contracting Powers, will restore peace to the Near East. This will be the prelude to a general improvement and consolidation of the friendly relations between the British and Russian peoples, and will thus fulfil the sincere wishes of the great majority of your as well as of our countrymen.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

CONSOLIDATION OF MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT.

We have received from the Royal Italian Consulate, Bombay, the following extract of a telegram from the Italian Government regarding the political situation in Italy.

All recent manifestations of Italian politics demonstrate the daily growing consolidation of the present regime and all political parties, with the single exception of the Communists, confirm their adhesion to the Government. The economic situation is improving, and the violent fall in European currencies which followed the French intervention in the Ruhr had little effect on the Italian lira which remains practically unchanged. The recent decision of the Cabinet on the bureaucracy problems and the severance by Government of control of the railways, telephones etc. which will now be left to private enterprise, will considerably improve the national finances, a change which has been welcomed by the entire nation. "The rent act" which was a measure introduced during the war has now been abolished, and the new system of free contract which has been brought into force with other measures of a similar nature has considerably enhanced the reputation of the Mussolini Government.

THE POPULAR MUSSOLIN.

The Premier addressing recently a meeting of the motor-car and metal workers in Rome had a most enthusiastic reception. The National Association of agricultural and industrial labourers, whose settled policy is to support the Government has now a membership of a million, with headquarters in Rome. The dissolution of the Royal Guard numbering 75,000 has been effected without the slightest untoward incident, and from the 1st February all ex-service organisations such as the Legionary, the Arditi etc. which in the past have occasionally been a source of embarrassment to the Government are voluntarily disbanded and are to be amalgamated in one militia force with officers appointed by the King.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Parliament will be re-opened on 6th February to approve the Washington conventions and to ratify the agreement of Santa Margherita concluded with the Jugo-Slavia Government regulating the question of Fiume and the Adriatic and other Commercial treaties recently concluded with France, Switzerland and other States.

ECONOMY AT HOME.

Signor Mussolini the Premier, and Cabinet Ministers, announce that the settled policy of the Italian Government at home is economy and the discipline of the national forces to further the benefit of the State, while the

THE "BIG FOUR" OF ANGORA.

REGIME OF YOUTH AND ABILITY.

NEW TURKEY'S CABINET SYSTEM.

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes from Angora:—Unlike the European Cabinets to which we are accustomed, the Cabinet of the Grand National Assembly is composed of a very young (and some say inexperienced) element, possessing, nevertheless, the only too evident desire to do their very best in the interests of the nation. Probably the oldest member of the Cabinet is only 42. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the President, has always had faith in "youth." Fethy Bey, the Pasha's right-hand man, also believes in youth. He himself was a Minister when only thirty-two.

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet are quite independent of one another, i.e., the Prime Minister can fall and the Cabinet remain. Also, after closer examination, one sees these Ministers are often deprived of both the initiative and responsibility we are accustomed to give to our Ministers. They might better be classed as "Heads of departments." Most of the men who form the Cabinet can be described as very able men. Although the Ministers do not form a Cabinet, as we understand the word, they meet to discuss the most important questions to be brought forward at the National Assembly. At these meetings the President of the Assembly, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, even though he does not form part of the Cabinet, may preside—it is his privilege. As a general rule, however, it is Raouf Bey, the Prime Minister, who presides. These Ministers, also, are not chosen by their President nor by the Prime Minister, but elected by the Grand National Assembly.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Raouf Bey is a man of about 40. Formerly a naval officer—he distinguished himself in all the Turkish wars of this last quarter of a century. He speaks English without even an accent, and, strangely for a Turk, no French. As Marine Minister in Izzet Pasha's Cabinet it fell to his lot to go to Mudros accompanied by General Townshend (then prisoner of war with the Turks at Constantinople) and sign with Admiral Calthorp the armistice which closed hostilities between the Turks and the Allies.

Elected member of the Chamber of Deputies in Constantinople, he did not hesitate to show himself a firm supporter of Mustapha Kemal Pasha in Anatolia, and for this reason was one of the first arrested by the English and sent to Malta. He was first elected First Vice-President of the Grand National Assembly, and in July last Prime Minister. At the present moment it is he who is Minister of Foreign Affairs during the absence of Ismet Pasha at Lausanne. In his dual role of Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Raouf Bey has spoken several times during my stay here. His speeches are not only a political event here, but something of a sensation outside Angora. His love of England he has never disguised—judge then what must have been his sorrow during the period after Mudros and also during Malta. And the blow was doubly hard for him, because he not only had to bear the sorrow of standing by the grave of his buried idol, England, but to be severely censured by his own countrymen for his trust.

FRIENDSHIP FOR BRITAIN.

Nevertheless, Raouf Bey is too intelligent a man to keep up a strained attitude towards England because of the errors of her "fallen" Government. "Whether in the future we are the friends we were depends entirely on England," he said to me. "We can no business with England until peace is signed; but in Turkey, where everything is to be done, there will naturally be a great field of competition, and England, if she cares to compete, will take her place with the other Powers."

"In six months from now," I said, "we shall be the great friends we once were."

"That again depends entirely on England," he repeated.

I asked Raouf Bey whether it was true that big concessions had been given to France in exchange for her political support. He replied that to France, who was first to understand the Nationalist movement Turkey owed a great moral debt, which he had himself acknowledged and called the world to witness. "For concessions, however, the field is open to all. We shall accept the best terms for ourselves."

So much has been written about his unfortunate reception in London that Fethy Bey, the Minister of the Interior, is well known to us. And Fethy Bey, like Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Raouf Bey, is an admirer of England—if not of her politics. The War certainly has cured for ever of their love of Germany, and, as General Mouseddine Pasha, instructor of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, said: "All the corrupt things in our army seem to come from Germany."

Overjoyed at the change of Ministry in Great Britain, I asked Fethy Bey to congratulate us.

"Lloyd George has gone," he said, "it is true, but Lord Curzon still remains, and, above all, the anti-Turkish officials of your Foreign Office."

EFFORTS TO SAVE BLOODSHED.

"You are still feeling the chill of the reception we gave you in London?"

"Not at all—as things have turned out we are very glad. We made one last effort to save all this terrible bloodshed, but England would not listen."

As an army officer—military attache for two years in Paris—secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress, and Minister in Sofia, and finally Minister of the Interior in the Ismet Pasha Cabinet, Fethy Bey has where they were both staff captains, and have been friends ever since.

Like his colleague Raouf Bey, Fethy Bey was arrested and sent to Malta, where he at least learnt the finest English he diplomatically pretended not to speak during his stay in London. On his return from Malta, he joined Kemal Pasha and became the very active Nationalist we have known ever since.

The last of the threee great men of the Assembly, Ismet Pasha, is too well known to-day for us to add anything to the great personality who is at the present moment engaged in the titanic duel with Lord Curzon. A man of thirty-eight, a man in whom, as in Raouf and Fethy Bey, "the Pasha" places complete trust, it was he who, almost without means, organised the fine army which chased the Greeks from Asia Minor. As at Mudania, he is now defending at Lausanne with his customary courtesy and authority, the interests of the Turkish Nationalists.

FUTURE OF TIMBUCTOO.

It is announced that it is intended to bring the town of Timbuctoo and the surrounding region under civil administration writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times" in mail week. Up to the present, the territory has been administered by the French military authorities. The region includes the districts of Gurdam, Gurma, Bamba, and Gao [the country of the Niger bend].

The last military territorial command in French West Africa will, therefore, disappear. As late as July 1, 1922, the old military territory of the Niger, stretching from Nianey to Lake Chad [and bounded south by British Nigeria], was changed from military to civil administration and was given the title of "Colony of the Niger."

[Timbuctoo was first occupeid by the French in December, 1893, and since then there has been some revival of its old importance by the development of the country enclosed on the bend of the Niger and the opening of a steamer and train service to Dakar, the chief port of French West Africa. It is now proposed to institute a motor service to and from Algeria, but the old caravan trade with Fez by which Timbuctoo first became known to Europ has ceased for many years and cannot b restored until the pacification of Southern Moroco by the French.]

At a meeting of the National Party of the Legislative Assembly held on January 30th the following resolution was passed regarding appointment of Mr. Dalal to the High Commissioneship:—"That the National Party of the Indian Legislative Assembly expresses its thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for the appointment of an Indian to the office of the High Commissioner and selecting in Mr. D. M. Dalal C.I.E., as the first Indian high commissioner one who

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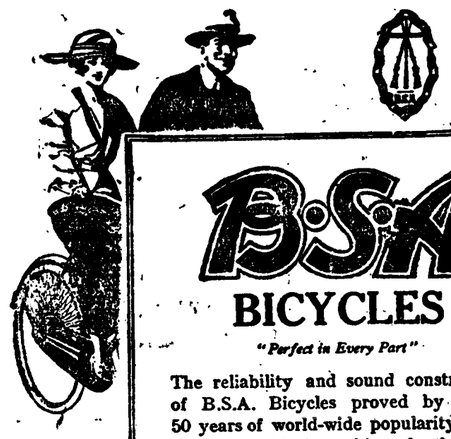

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IGNORING RUSSIA.

CURZON'S FOLLY.

In the course of an editorial on "Lausanne" the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

The worst of any settlement now likely to be reached is that Russia will almost certainly be no party to it, and a settlement which Russia blankly refuses to accept can hardly be regarded as a settlement at all. At the best it will be a more or less precarious truce. All through these negotiations Russia has never been adequately considered nor have her representatives been adequately consulted. We ventured to urge this some days ago. Sir William Tyrrell, Lord Curzon's chief assistant at the Conference, strongly disputed the point, or rather vigorously denied the need of consultation with persons so entirely unreasonable as the Russian delegates. "When the spokesmen of Russia", he said, "from the first hour of their appearance, took up an attitude antagonistic to that assumed by every other delegation, and spoke on every occasion in a tone which was resented by everyone who heard it, why should it have been reserved for Lord Curzon to defer to a reasoning which no one accepted, or to accept a plan which was universally condemned?" It is quite possible that Mr. Chicherin may on this as on some previous occasions have shown himself a somewhat austere disputant, and it is certain that the Russians have from the first resented what they regarded as the wholly inadequate recognition given to their supreme interest in the question of the Black Sea and the Straits. They are young at the diplomatic game, and have no doubt a rough-and-ready way of expressing themselves in that refined and sophisticated business. But nobody who reads the Russian reply to Sir William Tyrrell's charges which we publish to-day from Mr. Chicherin's assistant at the Conference can well doubt that a grave mistake was made in not ignoring any such natural expressions of irritation and at least exploring to the utmost and in a perfectly friendly spirit the possibility of coming to terms. The obvious solution, if we were to meet the Russian desire for security in the Black Sea and at the same time to prevent Russia from being left in naval control of the Black Sea and in a position to attack others while herself secure from attack, was to neutralise the Black Sea and to forbid it to the warships of Russia not less than to those of any other Power. We do not say that the Russians would have accepted these terms, but we do say that had they been proposed to them and rejected they would have left themselves not a leg to stand upon in putting their case to the world, and that henceforth their opposition might have been safely and properly ignored till they came to a better mind. Unhappily there is no reason to suppose that our own Foreign Office was prepared to accept, still less to advocate, so impartial a settlement. They to all appearance still regard the power of bombarding Odessa as more important than a peace with Russia which would relieve us for many a long day, and perhaps for ever, of any such necessity, and than a peace with Turkey which would have the guarantee instead of the repudiation of Russia. Such is the wisdom of the old diplomacy. Unfortunately it would seem that the new has yet to be born.

THE SITUATION.

Meanwhile what is the result of that ancient and wholly unimaginative tradition as applied by Lord Curzon, its latest and least imaginative exponent. For six weeks we have been bargaining with the Turks and have achieved nothing except utterly to alienate the Russians. There is a bare chance that we may patch up a settlement with them at the last moment. But meanwhile, in view of a less agreeable possibility, we are sending the whole of the Mediterranean and part of the Atlantic fleet to the narrow waters o the Straits and the Marmora. We are almost certainly preparing at the same time to evacuate Constantinople, leaving a few hundred thousand Greeks and other Christians to their fate. Both measures are, no doubt, not only prudent but, under the circumstances, necessary. The Turks are believed to have now some 20,000 troops in Constantinople, besides 20,000 "gendarmery" (more than double the agreed number) outside it, and these, together with the armed mob of the city, would make the continued presence of our own troops, which probably do not exceed 20,000 distributed over the whole region, altogether too dangerous or impracticable. War need not follow, but there would be considerable danger of ugly incidents provocative of war. Our French and Italian allies would no doubt be involved in the same difficulties, but they have between them not more than half the number of troops that we have, and they have hitherto shown no great willingness to use them. An advance (which could not be prevented) of the Turkish army on Western Thrace would bring the unhappy Greeks once more into the fray, and it is unlikely that the other Balkan States would acquiesce in a further Turkish advance which undoubtedly would directly threaten them. The best that could happen would be another conference, but one undertaken under far more dangerous conditions. Still, as nobody wants war we must still believe in peace. But he who wills the end must will the means, and the primary means to peace is a rational agreement with Russia.

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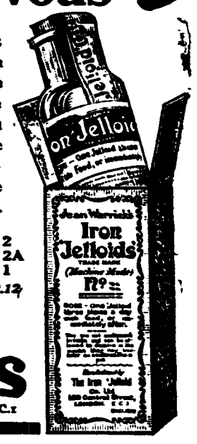

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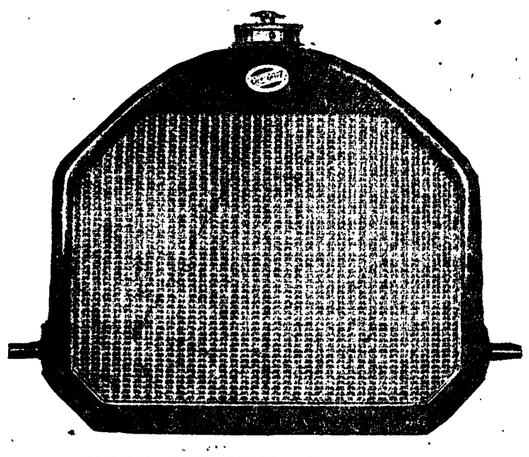

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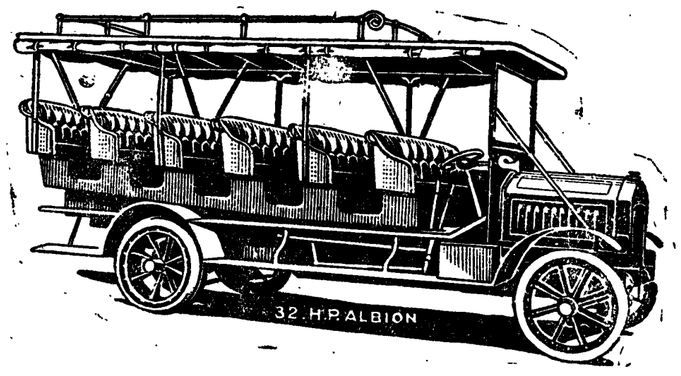

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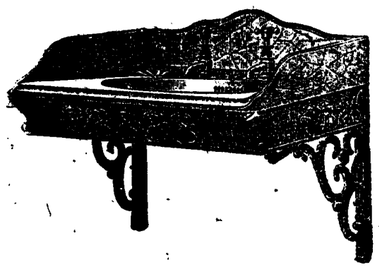

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